

TRUMAN, COURT OKAY MURDER OF WILLIE MCGEE

Dixiecrat Governor Bars Clemency

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Tuesday). — Willie McGee, Negro worker, was doomed last night by the decisions of President Truman, Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi, Chief Court Justice Fred Vinson, and federal judges and justices, who refused to stay his execution for a crime he did not commit.

Truman refused to ask Gov. Wright to commute McGee's sentence.

Gov. Wright refused to rule on a clemency hearing he had conducted Saturday.

Chief Justice Vinson, Justice Hugo Black and Justice William O. Douglas rejected a petition for a stay of execution.

Federal District Judge Sidney Mize, in Jackson, Miss., and Circuit Judge Wayne Borah in New Orleans, dismissed motions for an injunction under the Federal civil rights statutes.

The appeal to Justice Vinson had followed the rejections of appeals to Supreme Court Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo Black and Federal Judge

Sidney Mize and Wayne C. Borah.

A White House spokesman at 11:15 p.m.—a little more than two hours before Willie McGee was scheduled to die—declared bluntly "the President has not and will not intervene. There's no use in discussing it any further."

This was only 15 minutes after the President had talked about his concern for the "future of mankind" in a speech to the Civil Defense conference.

The White House spokesman was presidential assistant David K. Niles, who was reached by telephone by Vito Marcantonio, one of McGee's battery of prominent attorneys, who communicated with the White House shortly after Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black denied a stay of execution.

Marcantonio pleaded with Niles to persuade the President to ask Mississippi Governor Fielding Wright to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

"There is an innocent man's life at stake," Marcantonio told Niles. "I am asking that President Truman do what President Woodrow Wilson did in the Tom Mooney case."

It was at this point that Niles said, "There is no use in discussing it." He said Truman definitely would not act.

"Remember, Mr. Niles," Marcantonio returned, "there are no pastel mink coats involved here, merely an innocent man's life."

When Niles ended the conversation Marcantonio indignantly told newsmen, "He can intervene for the thieves who surround him but he will do nothing to save an innocent man who is scheduled to die."

At 7 p.m. McGee's attorneys were received by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

After a brief conference with Douglas, the lawyers emerged, their faces grim.

"Justice Douglas said he could not entertain any motions in this case because it involved the jurisdiction of another justice," Vito Marcantonio told newsmen.

With Marcantonio were Ralph Powe and James T. Wright, both of Washington, of counsel for McGee.

"Justice Douglas took the position that since Justice Black was the judge who granted the stay in March that he should also be the proper judge to act in the matter now," said Powe.

At 7:30 p.m. attorneys for McGee announced that Justice

Hugo Black had consented to review the papers they had filed in a last-minute effort to save McGee's life.

Black had already left his chambers in the Supreme Court building for his home in Virginia. However Black in a telephone conversation with Deputy Court Clerk Harold Willey, said the papers should be brought to him at 8:30 p.m.

The basis for the appeal, the attorneys explained to reporters, was the illegality of the forced confessions which was used to frame McGee, and the prejudicial atmosphere of the trial in Laurel.

McGee's Washington attorneys learned at 9:15 p.m. that Federal Judge Sidney Mize, sitting at Jackson, Miss., had rejected the appeal for a stay of execution. Mize declared he had "no right" to issue the stay, it was learned.

Mize issued his refusal some five hours and 20 minutes before McGee was scheduled to die. He had heard half a day of arguments by McGee's attorneys.

On learning Mize's decision, McGee's attorneys in New Orleans immediately filed a petition for a stay of execution with Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, the circuit over which

Justice Black has jurisdiction.

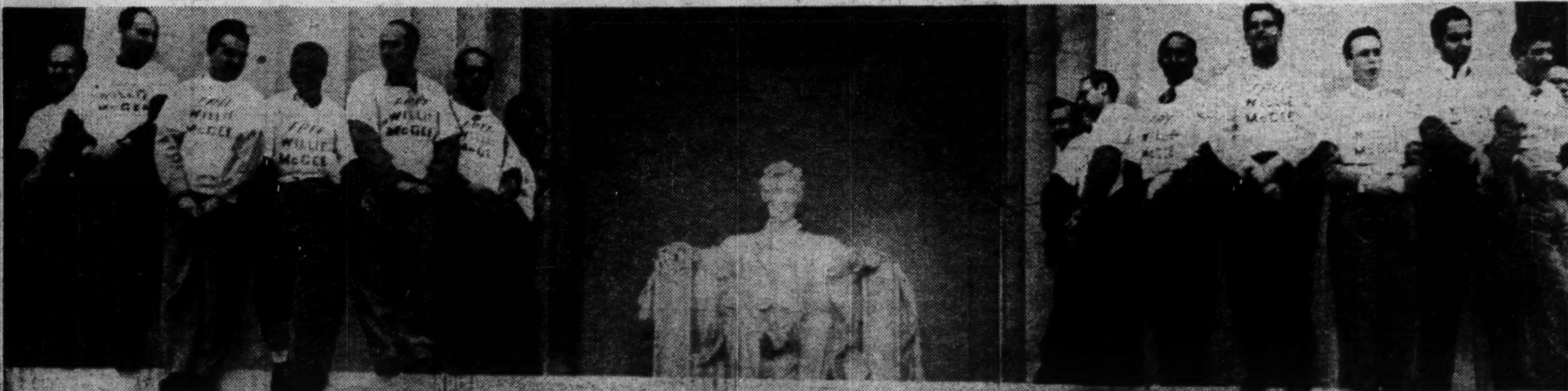
Judge Wayne C. Borah of the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans agreed late last night to hear an appeal from Mize's decision. The appeal was entered by attorney Mary Kaufman.

Chief Justice Vinson received the papers on the McGee case shortly before 11 o'clock.

At 10:50 p.m. the attorneys were informed by Supreme Court Deputy Clerk Harold Willey that Justice Hugo Black had turned down the plea for a stay of execution.

On learning that Black had rejected their plea, attorneys for McGee instructed Willey to present the appeal to Chief Justice Vinson. The Chief Justice, like Black, declined to hear oral arguments, announcing that he would make his decision on the basis of the written briefs.

The papers presented to Vinson through Willey asked a stay of execution on the ground that the confession which was used to frame him was illegally and forcefully extorted from him. It was also shown that the atmosphere in which McGee was tried in Laurel was prejudicial and made an impartial verdict impossible.



WORLD WAR II veterans chain themselves to pillars of Lincoln's monument in Washington to demand freedom of framed Negro veteran

who was scheduled to die after midnight yesterday. Action, which took place Sunday, was led by a group of trade unionists,

Soviet Note to U. S. Proposes Japan Treaty Parley by July

MOSCOW, May 7.—The Soviet Union proposed to the United States today that a conference of Foreign Ministers, including China, start work within two months on a peace treaty for Japan. The Soviet 11-page statement, handed to U. S. Ambassador Adm. Alan G. Kirk, contained a detailed examination of U. S. policies and intentions toward Japan. Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bogomolov gave Kirk the statement. It proposed:

Mayor Keeps Franco Pal On School Board

Mayor Impellitteri will swear in George A. Timone for another term on the Board of Education today. The term lasts seven years.

The Mayor had been asked by the Teachers Union to drop Timone from the Board, in a resolution unanimously adopted by the union's delegate assembly over the weekend. His term expired last week.

Timone, a Christian Front-supporter, has been opposed by the union ever since he was appointed by Mayor O'Dwyer. He is the author of the notorious Timone resolution which bars the Teachers Union from representing school personnel with the Board of Education. He is reported to be masterminding attacks on progressive teachers and to be the voice of the reactionary Catholic hierarchy on the school board.

The delegate assembly also called on the Mayor to announce that a supplementary appropriation would be approved for additional teachers' salary increases and to negotiate realistically with representatives of the major teachers groups until a satisfactory solution is found and extra-curricular activities resume.

In another action the union condemned attempts of some supervisors, as reported in the delegate assembly, to coerce teachers into participation in the MacArthur Day demonstrations on threat of reprisal.

Truman Talk Silent On Peace for Korea

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Truman today made it clear he was not thinking of peace in Korea, but of how to continue the war. In a speech to the Civil Defense Conference here today, Truman indicated his differences with Gen. Douglas MacArthur involved not the question of war or peace but rather whether such a war should begin in Asia or Europe.

The President implied that he considered Europe the more advantageous. He said that if the U. S. were to follow MacArthur's plans in Asia, it would have to "go it alone" because "European allies" reject those plans.

"We cannot do it alone in Asia and go it in company in Europe," said Truman.

In order to inject a hysterical note, Truman opened his speech with a warning if war comes "whole cities" in the U. S. would be casualties from atomic bombs.

"Cleveland or Chicago, Seattle or New York, or any of our other great cities might be destroyed," he said.

The best defense against the atom bomb, he admitted, was to maintain world peace and he insisted that this was his object. But his defense of his war drive in Korea made a mockery of this claim.

U.S. Planes, Troops Occupy Iceland As Base for War

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 7.—Fifteen United States Air Force Skymaster planes landed in Iceland today with American troops. They are the first contingent of an occupation force of Americans sent under a U. S.-Iceland agreement signed Saturday, it was disclosed.

The Americans are under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward J. McGaw. McGaw, it was made known, had been hand-picking and training his men since last November in expectation of the new agreement.

McGaw's Iceland command falls under the jurisdiction of Adm. William M. Fechteler, who commands the United States Atlantic Fleet, and is to command the North Atlantic regional group of the Atlantic imperialist war pact.

The troops are part of the forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the North Atlantic treaty organization.

The arrival of the troops now gives Eisenhower a line of war bases extending from Iceland, just below the Arctic circle, to North Africa.

It was only reluctantly, and under pressure that the government of this little island between Greenland and the British Isles consented to the occupation by American forces.

Iceland wants no part of war, cold or hot. As soon as World War II ended, Iceland started trying to get the American troops out. The U. S., in turn, tried to pressure the government to permit it to keep military bases under long-term leases.

MEBA Frisco Local Rejects Screen Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Despite a three-month campaign by officials of Local 97, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, a membership meeting of the union rejected a resolution that called for expulsion of members screened by the Coast Guard as "security risks."

The vote, 59 to 37, came after a sharp floor debate, during which the backers of "Tiny" Ferron, the assistant business agent, tried to develop hysteria over Korea. Rank and filers hit back, however, stressing the CIO union's traditional spirit of solidarity with all singled out for attack.

Ferron told members here that the union's attorney, Lee Pressman, had been active in the move for expulsion of anyone screened by the Coast Guard.

New York's Local 33 of the MEBA earlier took a similar stand on the screening issue, and pledged to fight against efforts to victimize its members.

A recent membership meeting of Local 33 voted 64 to 48 for a resolution criticizing national president Herbert Daggett of the MEBA for his refusal to publish a member's letter in the official organ calling for a strike vote to back the union's June 15 contract demands. Daggett ruled out the letter on the ground that it "contradicted" the policy of the unions. Local 33 members insisted he has no right to exclude an opposition viewpoint.

Negotiations with the East Coast shipowners are scheduled to begin in New York Thursday on the union's demand for a 40-hour week, a 25 percent raise, a union hiring hall and overtime while ships work cargo in port.

Vets to Hold V-E Memorial Tonight

V-E Day memorial services will be held today (Tuesday) at 5:30 p.m. at the Eternal Light of Madison Square Park, Fifth Avenue and 24 Street, under the auspices of the New York Veterans for Peace, it was announced yesterday.

Peking Radio Announces Broadcasts by U. S. POWs

By Alan Winnington
London Daily Worker Correspondent

PEKING, May 7.—The following news broadcasts by U. S. prisoners of war over Radio Peking to the United States were announced:

For Monday, May 7, the following were scheduled: Corp. Lester Bishop, Watertown, N. Y.; Willis Nicholls, 621 Fifth St., Oneida, N. Y. and Corp. Roscoe Perry, 1015 East Seventh St., Columbus, Ga.

Tuesday, May 8: Pvt. Elliott Sortillo, 5719 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia; Sgt. James Armour, 1661 South 54 St., Tacoma, Wash. and Sgt. Roy Johnson Ra 16285687 (no address given.)

Wednesday, May 9, Corp. Jacques Jeffords, General Delivery, Mullen, Neb.

Thursday, May 10, there will be broadcasts by Serg. Preston Richie, 341 Darthmouth St., San Antonio 7, Texas; Sgt. Harold Hood, 1944 South Tacoma Ave., Tacoma; Sgt. Robert Jackson, 39476 Prestiso St., Mount Clemens, Michigan and Pvt. C. Lex, 319 West Priscilla St., Allentown, Pa.

Friday, May 11: Lt. John Baston, 236 Maple St., Clarksdale, Miss.; Capt. Frederick Smith, Route Six, Box 486, Watsonville, Cal.; and Corp. Lawrence Hobbs, 1540 Rio Grande St., Eagle Pass, Texas.

Saturday, May 12: Lt. Robert Saksa, 211 South Fifth St., DeKalb, Ill.; Maj. F. McAbee, 587 Union Ave., Framingham, Mass.; Lt. S. Foss, 818 East Las Animas St., Colorado Springs and Lt. Walter Mayor, 81 Winsor Ave., Watertown 72 Massachusetts.

Marshall Bares Truman Sought to Spread War

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Both President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson wanted to permit U. S. planes to carry the fight into Chinese territory, but other governments participating in the Korean invasion vetoed the idea. This was disclosed today by George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, in his testimony before the Senate Armed Services-Foreign Relations committee hearing.

Gen. Marshall's disclosure made it clear that Truman's basic strategy was to extend the war, despite the attack on MacArthur's more frenzied plans which took up most of Marshall's testimony.

After asserting that it was "very distressing" to appear in almost direct opposition to his "brother army officer," Marshall continued:

"Gen. MacArthur would have us, on our own initiative, carry the conflict beyond Korea against the mainland of Communist China, both from the sea and from the air.

"He would have us accept the risk involved not only in an extension of war with Red China, but in an all-out war with the Soviet Union.

"He would have us do this even

at the expense of losing our allies and wrecking the coalition of 'free peoples' throughout the world."

Marshall was obviously pointing out that MacArthur's policy was premature, but that it did not differ in its aim from Truman's war policy.

Marshall said MacArthur was relieved of his commands when it "became apparent" he had "grown so far out of sympathy with the established policies of the United States" that he no longer could be permitted to stay.

He made clear that the crowning blow was MacArthur's "wholly unprecedented" action in "publicly expressing his displeasure at, and his disagreement with, the foreign and military policy of the United States."

In July or August, Marshall

pointed out, MacArthur opposed Chiang Kai-shek's offer of 33,000 troops to fight in Korea because of "their ineffectiveness and lack of logistic support," but in November, MacArthur recommended that 50,000 to 60,000 such troops be used.

Marshall said MacArthur was given authority to launch air and sea attacks against China if the Chinese attack outside Korea—and the order, he added, still is in effect.

Marshall also disclosed that preparations have been made for imposing a naval blockade on China "if conditions warrant." He added that a training-arms aid program has been put into effect for Chiang's troops on Taiwan (Formosa).

'Worker' to Begin Shop Correspondence Page May 27

Starting with the Sunday Worker of May 27 we will begin a weekly magazine page of correspondence from the shops, mines and other places of work. The deadline for shop letters for that issue is May 14.

We invite our readers to take up pen and paper and take full advantage of the opportunity to voice their shop and union problems, views, experiences, suggestions so that the page would be a real reflection of the life on the job and working class community.

Please keep your contributions down to 300-400 words. Address Shop Correspondence Editor, The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York, N. Y.

Marcantonio Protests Fake FBI Memo on CP

By Harry Raymond

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Vito Marcantonio today objected to the "ham sandwich" thinking which he said Government attorney William Paisley was injecting into the McCarran Act hearings aimed at outlawing the Communist Party.

The objection of Marcantonio, attorney for the Communist Party, was voiced when Paisley sought to refresh the memory of Benjamin Gitlow, the Government's professional \$25 a day witness, concerning alleged CP activities 24 years ago, with an FBI memorandum which Gitlow admitted he never saw until it was produced in the hearing room.

Gitlow said he had dictated a memorandum to an FBI agent in 1941 dealing with organization of a delegation of trade union members to visit the Soviet Union. But, he said, the draft of the dictation was never shown to him by the FBI.

John Abt, another attorney for the CP, objected to using such a document to refresh the witness' memory.

"Judge Medina said a witness can refresh his memory from a ham sandwich," Paisley told the three-member Subversive Activities Control Board. He was referring to a ruling by Medina in the 1949 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders.

Marcantonio arose quickly and objected to following the Medina technique, which, he said, had "no place in a democracy."

"I am sure the panel is not going to follow this kind of ham sandwich thinking," Marcantonio declared.

LET'S DOCUMENT IN

Panel chairman Charles N. LaFollette, who is conducting the "built-in verdict hearing," permitted the FBI fingerman to peek at the dubious document.

Gitlow proceeded to "remember" the perfectly normal and legal trip of the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union.

This, and the fact that the CP in 1928 opposed U. S. intervention in Nicaragua was accepted by the McCarran Board panel as "evidence" that the CP is a "subversive" organization "substantially dominated and controlled by the Government and Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Today's session marked the opening of the third week of the hearing.

The unconstitutional McCarran Act, under which the hearing panel operates, has the tailor-made verdict of "guilty" already written.

One legal observer this morning characterized the proceedings as a

"lame excuse for due process," a "miserable fake and fraud."

Gitlow identified a series of documents as copies of 1927-1928 CP executive committee meetings. They were received as "evidence," despite the fact that no substantiating testimony was offered to prove their authenticity.

'EXPERT' KNOWLEDGE

At one point, LaFollette said: "I see the IWW is mentioned here. What is that?"

Gitlow replied quickly: "The International Workers of the World."

Actually the initials IWW stand for the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Do they still exist?" asked LaFollette.

"Yes, in a small group," Gitlow replied.

The hearing panel then proceeded to accept as "evidence" against the Party Gitlow's testimony that the CP in 1928 supported a bazaar to raise money to aid the fight of the left wing in the needle trades unions.

"Raising money at a bazaar for needle trades workers surely has no bearing on the issues of this case," objected attorney Abt.

"Objection overruled," droned

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French Protests on McGee Frame-Up Pile Up in U. S. Embassy

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS, May 7.—A powerful campaign to save the life of Willie McGee is taking hold throughout France as the execution deadline approaches. Letters of protest are piling in on the American Embassy here, as anti-Communist papers like *Combat* have taken

up the campaign which *L'Humanite*, the French Communist daily, is sparking consistently.

Within the last week protests have come from 600 teachers of Le Havre, organized by their independent union, and likewise from the regional committee of the Teachers Federation in the southern French town of Roanne.

At Vitry, near Paris, the workers of the Actel factory have urged President Truman to pardon McGee.

One hundred and eighty newswriters and technicians of the nationalized French radio expressed the same demand a week before.

After the shock of the execution of the Martinsville Martyrs, which sent a tremor of disgust for American ruling class racism throughout Europe, the impending murder of McGee has taken on a special meaning here.

It is looked upon as not just another case of white supremacist

Irish Arts Leaders Urge Clemency for Willie McGee

DUBLIN, May 7.—Men and women prominent in art and literature in Ireland have signed an appeal, which has been forwarded to President Truman, requesting clemency for Willie McGee.

Among those who signed the appeal were: Bridget Dunleavy, president of the Royal Irish Academy; John Keating, R. H. A., artist; Austin Clarke, poet and critic, member of the Irish Academy of Letters; Rosamund Jacob, writer, executive member, Irish Peace Campaign.

hypocrisy and outrage, but as a sort of "last straw"—a definite example of why American capitalism is so hateful to Europe, and what's in store for other peoples if the American imperialist system succeeds in the war plans.

This feeling is so strong that anti-Communist daily papers, such as

Combat—which support State Department policy—are devoting columns to protests directed at President Truman.

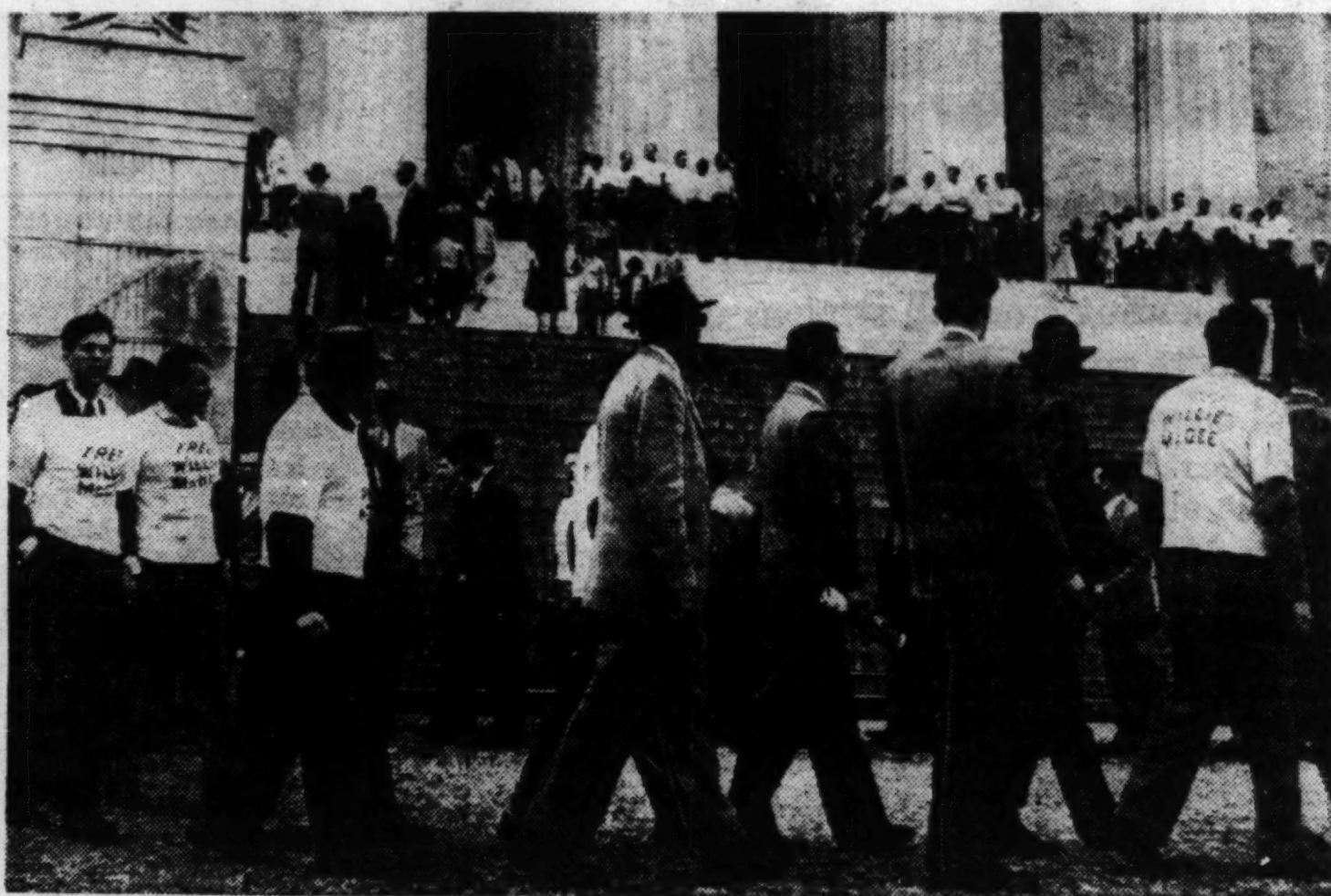
The *Combat* line urges that Truman "erase" what is pictured as a regrettable stain on the otherwise pure and happy portrait of "American leadership."

Nevertheless, the scope of the sentiment against racism is indicated by the kinds of letters and protests in response to *Combat's* appeal. One comes from the secretary general of an independent union of editorial workers; another from 96 students of the young women's junior college in Paris; a third from a group of artists; a fourth from a dozen people in a hospital of the Paris suburb of Garches; and three or four more from a biologist, a chemistry student, a writer and a French Protestant minister.

L'Observateur, an independent non-Communist weekly edited by Claude Bourdet, devotes an article this week to the McGee case.

Even the Socialist Party has been compelled to call mass meetings here—announced in posters on the city walls—to express anxiety over the bad reputation which the United States will get if President Truman does not act.

L'Humanite, in one of its daily boxes on the McGee case, notes the irony of the fact that May 8—when Europe will be celebrating victory over Nazi racism—is scheduled to be the date of another triumph for American racism.



PICKETS walk in front of Lincoln memorial as other veterans stay chained to the pillars. Demonstration drew friendly greetings from visitors to monument.

Birmingham Racists Burn Two Homes Owned by Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7.—Two Negro homes bombed during a recent outbreak of KKK violence were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Investigators were not able to determine immediately whether the dwellings were occupied by Negroes but police admitted the blazes marked a new outburst of violence aimed at driving away Negro residents in the neighborhood where white and Negro residences join.

The homes, both damaged by dynamitings in 1949, were among the six dwellings bombed since 1947 by racists.

At the time of the bombings one house, a six-room cottage, was owned and occupied by the Rev. E. B. Deyampert. The other, a pre-Civil War mansion, was occupied by the Rev. Milton Curry, Jr. Both moved away after the bombings.

Judge Refuses to Bar Three Trenton Case 'Statements'

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, May 7.—Judge Ralph J. Smalley, in a series of rulings against the Trenton Six defendants today, refused to strike from evidence the so-called "confessions" of Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest and Collis English. Arguments on the motion, made by attorneys Raymond Pace Alexander and Frank S. Katzenbach were based on the testimony of a state witness that defendants could not have signed the "statements" voluntarily.

Previously, Judge Smalley had thrown out similar "statements" by John McKenzie and James Thorpe. Horace Wilson, a sixth defendant, did not sign a "state-

ment." The "statements" in evidence incriminate the men in the Jan. 27, 1948, slaying of William Horner, a 72-year-old store keeper. The men are on trial for a third time charged with murder and faced with the possibility of a death sentence.

Judge Smalley also denied a motion to strike from the record 12 words which represent the only barrier between James Thorpe and John McKenzie and their freedom. The words were contained in police testimony which quoted McKenzie as saying, "I was the look-out man." Thorpe is said to have told

Razor Strikers Fill Hall With Songs

By Mel Fiske

It seemed strange to hear a chorus of song come from the old bank building. No one ever sings in a bank.

But the building was now headquarters for Local 475 of the United Electrical Workers. It was crowded with strikers from the American Safety Razor Co. and

it was their voices that roared out into Montague St., in the heart of Brooklyn's Borough Hall area.

"When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," they sang. The sweet high lilt of several women singers carried above the chorus, above the strong notes beat out on the piano by a white-haired, wrinkled ASR worker.

George Gerber, a 70-year-old guard at the ASR plant, pounded the piano oblivious to the jovial bickering of a group of card players behind him, or the group of women serving coffee and sinkers in the rear of the crowded union hall.

As workers, just off the ASR picket line a few blocks away,

stepped into the union hall, a member of the food committee shoved sugared doughnuts into their hands. Behind a long table, two other members of the committee poured coffee into a paper cup. Two other women handed out the sugar and a wooden spoon.

Several hundred strikers sat on

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Mrs. Hawkins Talks on Phone, Cops Guard Her to Hide Truth on McGee

Six cops, including the Laurel, Miss., police chief, kept Mrs. Wilmetta Hawkins under "house arrest" yesterday to forestall any last minute revelations by her about her false "rape" charge against Willie McGee, framed Negro, who was scheduled to die at 12:01 in Mississippi this morning. Road blocks were placed on all approaches to Mrs. Hawkins' home in Laurel, her every movement was carefully watched and she was not permitted to move from her house.

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, charged that Mrs. Hawkins had been placed under "custody" because "the lynchers fear that at the last moment she might confirm the full story of her relationship with McGee."

"The bloody hand of the Mississippi and federal governments have been clamped over the woman's mouth whose perjured evidence led to this atrocious frameup," he said. "As the final hours approach for this innocent father of four children, the conscience of Mrs. Hawkins is being stifled by the same forces of government who are determined to send another victim of their official policy of jimcrow terror to his death."

Mrs. Rosalee McGee has sub-

mitted evidence that Mrs. Hawkins had forced McGee to have relations with her for years.

This fact, suppressed by the lynch courts was the subject of a dramatic phone call from a Negro woman in New York yesterday to Mrs. Hawkins in Laurel, Miss.

When the call was put through, Troy Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins' husband, proceeded to curse at "you damn n - - - r doving Yankee b - - - h." The telephone operator cut in to warn that "you can't talk like that on the line. You'll lose your phone."

"Whos gonna take it out," Hawkins screamed. "I got the chief of police right by my side."

The New York caller finally spoke to Mrs. Hawkins, whom she described as "evidently under great strain." "I could hear her husband or someone breathing in to the phone as we talked."

"Is this the same Mrs. Hawkins I talked to before?" the caller asked. (She had spoken to Mrs. Hawkins last April.)

Then Hawkins was heard to

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SIX YEARS AGO today there was joy in the world, and hope. Joy at the downfall of Hitler's armies in Europe. Hope that the unity of the allies forged in the anti-fascist war would continue a world at peace. Soviet soldiers and GIs met, and found they were friends. The handclaps of American and Soviet brothers-in-arms can be renewed, if our country defeats the attempt of a greedy, war-bent band to plunge us to disaster.

Last-Minute Pleas Urge Stay

With only a few hours remaining until the scheduled execution of Willie McGee in Laurel, Miss., Negro victim of a framed-up "rape" charge, last-minute pleas kept mounting from all sections of the country and many parts of the world to save his life. At the same time a new appeal was taken to the federal court at Jackson, Miss., to halt the legal lynching of the 39-year-old father of four. Picket lines, mass vigils, petitions and telegrams to President Truman and Gov. Fielding Wright, of Mississippi, were reported in dozens of areas throughout the nation. McGee's case has been a world-wide issue since 1945, when he was first convicted by an all-white jury in a lynch atmosphere, after Mrs. Troy Hawkins of Laurel claimed he raped her. McGee has had three trials, all resulting in convictions. Three times the U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review the case. He has had six execution dates set, including the one at midnight today.

Evidence revealed by Mrs. Rosa Lee McGee, McGee's wife, proved that Mrs. Hawkins had had relations with McGee for years.

Federal Judge F. C. Mize was hearing pleas yesterday in Jackson, Miss., made under the Civil Rights Acts and the 14th Amendment, for a temporary injunction staying McGee's execution. The action was begun Saturday in Gulfport by attorneys Bella Abzug of New York, and Ernest Goodman, of Detroit.

The 14th Amendment and the Civil Rights statutes

were passed after the Civil War to protect the newly-liberated Negroes. The action of Mrs. Abzug and Goodman was viewed by legal observers as unprecedented in the long history of similar trials.

McGee was scheduled to die in the state's portable electric chair in the same courtroom in Laurel, Miss., where he was convicted by an all-white jury in a two-minute decision. In Mississippi the electric chair is usually set up in front of the jury box, with a power line leading through the courtroom window to a generator on a large enclosed truck that hauls the instrument to the death scene.

While attorneys for McGee worked feverishly on last-minute legal steps, a band of more than a hundred pickets marched in front of the White House.

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said the vigil would go on through the night. It would not end, he said, until McGee was saved or "until the lily-white executioner has performed his murderous act."

Thousands of fur and gar-

ment workers yesterday poured out into the streets for noon-hour rallies demanding that Willie McGee be spared from the electric chair. Similar rallies at City College brought out hundreds of day and evening session students.

Hundreds of signatures to telegrams urging President Truman to save the life of McGee were collected during the noon rallies, conducted at four corners along Seventh Avenue in the fur district, and 38 Street in the garment area.

At City College, speakers jumped to tables in the lunch room to urge action to prevent McGee's electrocution. Other speakers grouped around the flagpole in the college's uptown branch to maintain a day-long vigil called by the Evening Session Student Council.

Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-NY) promised a group of constituents to communicate with President Truman and Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi to urge that McGee be spared. Anfuso told the delegation of Negro and white voters from the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn that he recognized that discrimination had guided the reaching of the death verdict against McGee.

A picketline was thrown around the Biltmore Hotel, 43rd Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday by the American

Labor Party. The hotel houses the headquarters of the State Democratic Committee.

ALP leaders Arthur Schutzer and Charles Collins met with Benjamin Wetzler, committee secretary to ask that he call on Paul E. Fitzpatrick, state Democratic chairman to appeal to President Truman.

"I would not advise Mr. Fitzpatrick to do this," said Wetzler, "because this is not his proper business as a politician."

The ALP leaders answered that justice is always the proper business of politicians. To this Wetzler answered, "Mr. Fitzpatrick's business is just to run elections." At the conclusion of the meeting he said he would communicate with Fitzpatrick and David Niles, a White House aide.

A last-minute prayer vigil for the life of McGee was scheduled.

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Mass. Governor Wires Plea

BOSTON, May 7.—Gov. Paul A. Dever, of Massachusetts, yesterday wired Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi urging executive clemency for Willie McGee, the Massachusetts Committee for Equal Justice announced.

CAN A-BOMB USSR, AIRFORCE CHIEF BOASTS

Maj. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, Air Force Chief of Operations, boasts that U. S. planes carrying the A-bomb could attack Russia now and 90 percent of the bombers would get through to vital targets, an article in the current Look Magazine revealed yesterday. The magazine quoted Gen. Ramey as saying the United States could attack Russia from 10 different directions, launching the bombers from "a multitude of airfields" which ring the Soviet Union.

"Even if by some military miracle all these bases in Germany, England, Spain and North Africa should be denied us, the U.S. Air Force still could deliver the A-bomb on Russia from air bases in the continental United States," it said.

The magazine said Russia "is

frantically preparing defenses" against the possibility of such an attack.

"His estimate is based on matters as they now stand. Two or three or five years from now the story may be different," the article said.

"In spite of all the scare stories about the vulnerability of American cities, the fact remains that we can hit Russia easier than he can hit us."

U. S. Asks UN to Embargo China

United States delegates formally introduced a resolution at the United Nations yesterday for an arms embargo against China. Sir Gladwyn Jebbs, of Britain, and Francis Lacoste, of France, at a meeting of a UN special committee, indicated they would go along. The committee set a meeting for not later than Monday.

Pass French Undemocratic Election Law

PARIS, May 7.—The French National Assembly passed the government's electoral law tonight, 332 to 248, abolishing proportional representation, and the government called for general elections June 17.

Daily Worker

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All About Youth . . .

Negro Students Strike; Virginia School Bias Under Legal Attack

RICHMOND, Va., May 7.—Following the strike of the entire student body of 455 Negro students of the Robert R. Moton High School at Farmville, legal action was begun last week to end segregation in the state's public schools. Observers point out that this

indicates the rising fight-back spirit of Negro youth throughout the South.

At this writing the students were in the third week of their strike which began April 22, after they demanded written promises of a new school before they would resume classwork.

The Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a petition to the Prince Edward County School Board last week-end demanding elimination of all racial segregation and dis-

crimination from public schools. The NAACP charges that even a new school would not eliminate inadequate education for Negroes. The support of the NAACP was asked by a mass meeting of over 1,000 citizens on April 26.

LEGAL ATTACK

Last Tuesday lawyers headed by Oliver W. Hill, filed motions in the Federal Court at Lynchburg seeking the admission of Negro students to public high schools in the western part of the state.

The pupils charge that the school building was erected as a temporary structure and now leaks badly and cannot be heated properly. Two of the four water fountains are out of order; there are no showers for the athletic teams; and there is no hot water or soap in the main building the students declare.

ONLY ONE SCHOOL

The Motor School is the only one in the country which admits Negroes. It consists of a brick building built in 1939, and three frame structures of clapboard and tar paper put up in 1948 and 1949 with a total value of \$120,700.

Two schools valued at \$592,500 are maintained for only 384 white students, the NAACP point out. Sportswood W. Robinson III NAACP counsel of Richmond and Oliver W. Hill are preparing the legal fight against the segregated school system.

The students said last week there were prepared to stay out until the authorities "give us a signed statement that construction will be begun this summer, and we want to see the deed for the land they have purchased for that purpose."

The students said that Superintendent T. J. McIlwaine told them during a conference he didn't care whether they went back to school or not.

It was reported that McIlwaine has ordered Moton School principal Jones to send out letters to parents and guardians warning them to get the children back to school. Under Virginia law parents and guardians can be prosecuted for failure of their children or wards to attend school. These children are considered neglected under the law, which doesn't apply to the conditions of the schools the attend.

Condolences to Mildred McAdory

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday expressed deep sympathy with Mildred McAdory, prominent Negro unionist and tenant leader, whose 18-year-old son died suddenly last Thursday of a brain infection.

The son, Stephen Steele, was a member of Local 140 of the CIO Furniture Workers Union, and active in Labor Youth League circles. He died at Lexington Hospital less than 48 hours after he was taken ill.

"You have our deepest sympathy," a message from Robert Thompson, state chairman, and William Norman, executive secretary, said. "We know little can be done at such moments to soften your grief. But if there is anything we can do, please let us know."

Maryland U. Admits Two Negroes

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The University of Maryland Medical School will, for the first time in its history, enroll two Negro students at the opening of its school year next September. Two Baltimore ex-servicemen, Roderick Charles and Donald Stewart, have been notified that their applications have been accepted.

The acceptance of Charles and Stewart was first fought for by the Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Maryland State Conference of Branches.

Last year, after a Federal court decision, the university opened the doors of its nursing, engineering and graduate schools. Charles, now a senior at Howard University, is scheduled to be graduated next month. Stewart will also complete his course at Morgan State College in June.

NEGRO PRESS ROUNDUP

Simple Tells What He'll Do When the Great Day Comes

SIMPLE, the character created by the Chicago Defender columnist, Langston Hughes, talks, in last week's issue, about what he means by the "great day" coming to mankind. He says, "When that great day comes . . . I will get on a train and head South

not even worthy of appearing in their presence as paid artists."

THE NEW YORK AGE comments on the recent revelations of the Harlem Mortgage and Improvement Council of how banks and other finance outfits discriminate against property owners in Harlem and other minority communities.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS takes a very soft attitude toward the question of the city's responsibility in keeping Harlem clean. The Amsterdam News weighs the problem of whether it's the task of the Department of Sanitation or the Board of Estimate.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

N. Y. Communists Greet LYL Parley

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday greeted the first Empire State Convention of the Labor Youth League to be held in New York City, May 18-20.

"The youth have a special part to play in the struggle for peace," declared the statement issued by Robert Thompson and William Norman, chairman and executive secretary respectively of the New York State CP.

INCREASING WAR

The youth convention the Communist leaders pointed out "is being prepared under conditions of increasing war danger . . ." they asserted declaring further that the only difference between MacArthur's and Truman's policies for more war "is one of timing."

CAPITALISTS PLUNDER

"The wild plunder of our monopoly capitalists," they continued, "which is at the bottom of their drive for world conquest and huge rearmament budgets, has transformed our nation and undermined the future of our youth. Faced with the prospect of the draft, Universal Military Training, going into the trenches again, all perspective of a decent life is being destroyed. Youth is denied jobs and has been deprived of opportunity to develop the skills for future life work."

Negro youth, Thompson and Norman went on, face even sharper oppression in every day life and "in addition, it faces the terror of being drafted into a jimcrow army where it faces especially brutal treatment."

"Under these circumstances, the youth have a special part to play in the struggle for peace. Your organization already has a proud record in helping to promote this struggle. We are certain your convention will take steps to enhance that record, and will assist in making the clubs of LYL centers of social and cultural activities capable of welding a powerful unity among the youth for peace, democracy and progress."

Court Hits Arizona School Bias

Segregation of Mexican school children in certain districts of Tolleson, Ariz., was restrained in a preliminary order issued recently by U. S. District Court Judge Dave W. Ling, it was learned yesterday.

The injunction prohibits the Arizona School authorities from "segregating persons and pupils in the public schools of said district of Latin or Mexican descent or separate school within the Tolleson School District, No. 17, County of Maricopa, Arizona."

At this writing the Daily Worker was unable to learn whether or not this community has any Negro citizens, or if so what the status of educational facilities is so far as they are concerned.

In issuing the injunction, Judge Ling ruled that Spanish speaking children are retarded in learning English because of segregation. Further, the methods of segregation he held foster antagonisms in the children.

Judge Ling based his ruling on the 14th Amendment declaring that segregation is a "denial of equal protection . . . guaranteed to . . . citizens . . . by the provisions of the . . . Constitution. Discriminations less acute than there . . . have recently been held in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment . . . where the very act of setting plaintiff apart from other students in the same room because of racial origin . . . was held to deny plaintiff equal protection. A paramount requisite in the American system equality. It must be open to all children by unified school association, regardless of lineage."

points out that MacArthur, who allowed jimcrow in the Far East Army Commands, may be out now, but the other big brass "are on record as favoring racial segregation and that they are not suspended or retired but in active service." It names Gen. Bradley and Maj. Gen. Dahlquist as just two high Army men who have specifically defended segregation in the services.

"It seems reasonable to assume that President Truman is familiar with these views . . . and it is certain that so far he has done little about it. Here at least, the military arm seems superior to the political one."

HEADLINES from four leading Negro papers:

• Roscoe Simmons Dies . . . Enter Last Plea for McGee . . . Chicago Defender.
• Carter Asks 250 C's From Washington Confidential . . . University of N.C. Admits Student To Medical School . . . Afro-American.
• Bar Approves Stoute for Federal Bench . . . Amsterdam News.
• Should We Bomb Manchuria? Bunchie; No! . . . MacArthur: Yes!

New Orleans Youths Ask Negro Rights

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—A youth parley of Negroes and whites last week passed resolutions for Negro rights, job equality of the sexes, and for broader categories of deferments from military service for educational reasons.

Held at St. Marks Fourth Baptist Church, 60 youth came to the conference from Dillard University, Tulane University, Newcomb College, trade schools and several high schools.

The highest note at the Conference was the resolution which called on the Conference to wire President Truman asking him to save the life of Willie McGee. Immediately there developed from that resolution a serious debate, pros and cons, on this question. The debate lasted over 40 minutes. But one of the main determining factors which influenced the adoption of this resolution was the plea of a young white minister, and the plea of a young white doctor which won the opposition. When the vote was called every single delegate voted for the adoption of the resolution.

At the close of the Conference the telegram was sent to Truman, and also one to Gov. Wright of Mississippi urging that he stay the scheduled execution of the rape-frameup victim.

The conference passed resolutions asking that:

1. Army deferments for educational reasons be expanded to include trade schools and other types of training institutions.
2. That educational tests for Army deferments be free of cultural bias.
3. That public officials both elected and administrative and all public organizations make every effort including passage of FEPC legislation to eliminate discrimination in employment because of color, national origin, or sex.
4. Youth establish groups to help investigate and eliminate civil rights violations in New Orleans.
5. That a youth center be established where Negro and white youth can meet to express their views and engage in inter-cultural activities.

The conference elected a continuation committee that will plan various youth activities, and for future youth parleys.

ON THE WAY Some Hints to A Jersey Judge

By Abner W. Berry

IT MAY SEEM presumptuous of me, but I would like to call the attention of Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley, now sitting in the Trenton Six Case, to a decision last week by a Philadelphia judge in another murder case. The two cases are legal twins except in two details—the Philadelphia case is a lone white man, while Judge Smalley is trying six Negroes; in Philadelphia the alleged murder victim was a policeman, while the six Trenton Negroes are charged with killing a white storekeeper.



In the Philadelphia case a white New Yorker, Rudolph Sheeler, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment 12 years ago. Last month attorneys were able to get work sheets of Sheeler's New York employer plus an affidavit from the restaurant where Sheeler was working on the night of Nov. 23, 1936, when a Philadelphia

patrolman was killed by unknown thugs.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court agreed to hear Sheeler's attorneys, and, after the hearing, vacated his life sentence. The court went even further: it vacated Sheeler's guilty plea and held that the prisoner's "murder confession" was wrung from him through "deception, intimidation and foul play on the part of the police."

Sheeler had been in prison since March 28, 1939. Last Tuesday, Sheeler was again brought to trial in the court of James Gay Jordon in Philadelphia. The action of Judge Jordon was quite different from that of Judge Smalley, who had received a similar case from the New Jersey Supreme Court. Judge Jordon, as soon as he had a jury, directed them to return a verdict of "not guilty," and delivered a decision in freeing Sheeler that set off a shake-up in the Philadelphia police department.

AT LEAST three defendants before Judge Smalley have work records and can produce affidavits as to their whereabouts on Jan. 27, 1948, the day that William Horner was allegedly murdered in his second-hand furniture store.

Horace Wilson, John McKenzie and McKinley Forrest have such records. And Judge Smalley himself has ruled that three of the "statements of guilt" extracted from defendants were not given voluntarily. The handwritten statement of Ralph Cooper and typed statements of English and Forrest have been allowed in evidence. One and all of them have protested their innocence.

But, again, let us see what Judge Gordon said about some of the conditions that were present when Sheeler signed his "confession." "He was deliberately denied an opportunity to communicate with his family, friends and counsel and was subjected to prolonged physical . . . and psychological coercion," Judge Jordon said.

"Misrepresentation, trickery and all the subtle devices of psychological oppression and over-reaching were brought to bear upon him until at last his will to resist the persistent demands of the police that he incriminate himself was broken, and, in desperate fear of execution, he confessed a crime he never committed."

"The wrong that was worked against Sheeler cannot be righted by any perfunctory verdict of acquittal. Its sinister implications are broader and deeper. Considered largely, it poses a grave threat to the personal safety and liberty of us all. No man is safe, if the police power is to be abused with impunity as it was here."

Judge Jordon pointed out that the police had "not a scintilla of evidence" against Sheeler; that he was arrested on "suspicion" without a warrant, violating his Constitutional rights.

ALL OF THE TRENTON SIX defendants were so arrested. In fact, if the name Sheeler were changed to that of the six Negroes now before Judge Smalley, Judge Jordon's decision reads almost like a defense brief in their behalf.

I know that Judge Smalley is to rule today (Tuesday) on motions for directed verdicts of acquittal for all of the Trenton Six. His decision might have more life, less of the dead and sterile logic of the rule books, if he studies the Sheeler case first.

Judge Smalley is not only dealing with policemen but with a prosecutor and his assistant who took the lead in getting the Trenton Six "confessions."

In this case, if a higher court one day pulls a "Judge Jordon" on the Trenton authorities, the present court cannot plead that it was misled. There is the record and the impounded evidence in the judge's hands.

Letters from Readers

Ask Trial Of War-Mongers

Lackawanna, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The war camp (capitalist ruling classes) are making a mockery of peace.

My friend and I were picked up by the police of this city and taken to the jail house. We were apprehended while canvassing homes for signatures to the peace petition to outlaw war and atomic bombs. We were released when the police realized they could not intimidate us. Both of us resumed our work of canvassing for more signatures to the peace petition.

I do believe the mass-killing profiteers still want to drop the atomic bomb. But, the peace-loving peoples of the world will again bring those scoundrels to order.

War-mongers should be treated as criminals and brought to justice before an international court composed of decent, honest, peace-loving peoples.—F.S.

Release of SS Boss Hit

Chicago, Ill.
Editor, Daily Worker:

As if further proof were needed of the Truman Administration's policy of rebuilding fascism in Germany, the recent release of the convicted SS war criminal Bach-Zelewski dispels all doubts.

A singularly nasty package even for a Gestapo boss, his record alone as a Supreme S.S. police leader on the Soviet front warranted his execution a dozen times over. The frightful destruction of Warsaw and the murder of thousands of its citizens was a typical Bach-Zelewski piece of "work," a field in which he was to become an acknowledged expert. Even Otto Skorzeny, a fellow S. S. officer and Himmler protegee, denounced his barbarous methods. Apparently his methods and political outlook must find sanction and approval somewhere. How else do we explain the fact that fighters of peace are jailed while war criminals and mass murderers are allowed to return to their luxurious estates? It is

suggested that the impeccably-attired Dean Acheson exercise great caution in embracing these butchers lest he find himself similarly stained.

N. S. O.

'Only Consistent Fighter for Truth'

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed you will find \$10 for The Worker campaign. Sorry it can't be more because the paper represents the only consistent fighter for truth and socialism in the U.S.

It has been my fortune (or misfortune) to work in Berlin during the period of one of the greatest hoaxes of history—the phony, non-existent Berlin blockade—which was deliberately instigated by Gen. Clay and his Wall Street bosses to create the atmosphere for war versus the Soviet Union. From first-hand experience, I know how, during this period, too, the overtures of the Soviets for peaceful settlement of the inflated quarrel were rejected. In the same way, today the Truman - MacArthur clique is inflaming the people versus the Soviet Union and only The Worker consistently exposes these crude maneuvers to the light of the truth.

Keep pitching. We're sure to win.

A SOCIAL WORKER.

Never Misses 'Rodney's Page'

NEW YORK.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I have never known or cared much about sports but I never miss Lester Rodney's page. I often think of a column Rodney wrote at the outbreak of the Korean war, in which he said that the Daily Worker seemed to be swimming against the tide, but that many people would soon be ashamed of our role there.

And more recent columns on the basketball fixes have shown these things in their real perspective in this sick capitalist society. Indeed it would be a sad Monday morning without the Daily Worker.

Long life to it.

M. G.

Press Roundup

THE NEW YORK TIMES tries to pooh-pooh the equality of women in the Soviet Union. But it doesn't try to compare the number of women in the Supreme Soviet with the infinitesimal number of woman in Congress. Nor does its sneering cover the fact that not a single woman sits in the President's cabinet.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE sees a "substantial identity" in the views held by Gen. MacArthur and the Administration and as much as it doesn't like to it has to question the advisability of the general's major strategy of attacking China. "The isolation of America," it states, "would be a heavy price to pay, even for success in Korea. An isolated America, wasting men and substance on an inconclusive land, air and naval war on the fringes of China would represent a monumental catastrophe."

THE COMPASS demands freedom for Willie McGee. "In the name of democracy we have appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars to broadcast the American story of freedom, liberty and justice for all to the world we would win to our political credo," declares Ted O. Thackrey, adding that the McGee case is a testing stone to millions over the world.

THE NEWS points to the inconsistencies of the government's meat price control program and advises its readers to remember in November.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN is screaming for war on China a la the MacArthur prescription.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM sees another "red plot" in Iran over the oil question but admits, "Recent American intervention in the situation was ill-timed and provoked resentment on both sides. It may have foreclosed the possibility of the United States being called in to mediate the dispute when conditions are more auspicious." The W-T hates to tell its readers that the Far East as well as the Middle East knows that when Washington steps into any situation it is to get the biggest share for its own millionaires.

THE POST's story from Taipei (Formosa) reports that Chiang Kai-shek has no more than 250,000 men "and not at all top-flight yet by any means." Also, that some Congressmen seem more anxious to get Chiang into a war on the Chinese mainland which Chiang is not inclined to do unless the guarantees of victory are assured.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

2. The Escalator Wage in GM—Three Years After

AT THE RECENT CONVENTION of the United Automobile Workers, Walter Reuther, very boastful of the seven-year escalator contract he entered into with President C. E. Wilson of General Motors, said in his printed report:

"We sincerely believe that the basic principles which we have established in our agreements are the key to the future of collective bargaining."

But C. E. Wilson was no less boastful. Last June, at the conclusion of the first two years after Wilson obtained another five-year lease on the contract, he, too, told the National Press Club that he saw the contract as a "set pattern" for the new kind of "bargaining based on the principles that will insure industrial peace and prosperity and minimize strikes and industrial warfare."



This head of the country's largest corporation even declared that those who said the contract was a "sell-out" of the workers were "reactionary," and added:

"As far as I know, this is the first time a big union has come out on the right side . . . the boys deserve a lot of credit for it."

REUTHER AND WILSON seem to be in dispute as to which of them really deserves credit for initiating the plan. Wilson claims he thought of it 10 years ago. The company's side of this raging dispute was unfolded last October in a speech before the Pacific Coast Management Conference in Berkeley, Cal., by H. W. Anderson, GM vice-president in charge of labor relations. He, too, was boastful, and saw the Wilson plan as the key to future collective bargaining.

As quoted in the story by Donald K. White in the San Francisco Chronicle of Oct. 18, 1950, Anderson said:

"For many years General Motors felt the labor relations needed to make progress in two important areas. First in the establishment of principles governing wage determination to take the place of straight 'shotgun' bargaining and, second, in lengthening the period between contract negotiations."

"We hope in the signing of our two-year agreement in 1948 and in our non-reopening agreement (five-year) this year that we have made some contribution in those two areas."

Anderson, according to White, then revealed that GM had considered a cost-of-living clause in the contract as far back as 1940. But the company's chief worry was the plight of the workers who would be perpetually bound to the same standard with "no opportunity to share in the technical progress of the country." Then came the miracle—a broken hip to Wilson and time in a hospital to think. As White describes Anderson's story:

"General Motors' present method of wage determination was primarily the result of a broken hip, Anderson said. The company's president, C. E. Wilson, went ice skating in the winter of 1941, broke his hip and had several months in the hospital to think things over. It was while Wilson was in the hospital that he conceived the idea of adding the improvement factor increase to the cost of living feature (four cents annually) in the present contract."

THAT'S WILSON'S STORY and he sticks to it. But whichever of the two thought of it first, here are some of the results to General Motors for the three years of operation under this miracle plan:

Profits, after taxes: \$440,447,724 in 1948; \$656,434,232 in 1949; \$834,044,039 in 1950.

Output: 2,146,305 units in 1948; 2,764,397 in 1949; 3,800,000 in 1950.

Wages paid: \$1,283,865,090 in 1948; \$1,440,465,434,232 in 1949; \$834,044,039 in 1950.

Number of workers: 380,329 in 1948; 401,326 in 1949 and 465,000 in 1950.

Total value of the company's sales: \$4,701,770,340 in 1948; \$5,700,835,141 in 1949 and \$7,531,086,846 in 1950.

This adds up as follows: a 90 percent increase in profit in three years, on a 72 percent increase in output, which carried a 60 percent increase in the total sale price, squeezed out of a labor force increased by only 22 percent on a total payroll (in inflated dollars) that increased by only 41 percent. It was certainly the most profitable broken hip in industry.

Whoever thought of the idea certainly thought first of GM. What did the workers get?

(Continued tomorrow)

COMING: Who Was Right? F. D. R. or Truman? . . . In the weekend Worker

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They're Getting 'Protection'

ICELAND HAS BEEN, as the papers reported, "taken over."

Airborne military forces landed there yesterday to take over its "defense."

That means the end of Iceland as an independent country, of course. It also means that one more country has been set up as a springboard for aggression against the Socialist states and the people of Western Europe.

They are all over the world, these aviation bases "for defense." The other day, the French government turned over Morocco (which it stole from the Moroccan people) for Pentagon air bases. There are others all along the North African coast, all openly aimed at the Soviet Union's cities, farms, factories.

NO ONE ASKS THE PEOPLE of these regions if they want "protection" anymore than shake-down racketeers ask their victims if they want "protection." They take the "protection"—or else. You see, Washington is out to protect the freedom of the enslaved African peoples from the "Soviet menace." Meanwhile, these African peoples will have to face U. S. machine guns if they get the notion that they would like national independence.

Thus, the "defense-against-Russia" racket leads to the seizure of one country after another for war bases. These countries are being dragged toward a war they don't want. The press actually reported that Iceland was seized yesterday "to keep it from being over-run by Russia in the event of a war." With this slick formula, Washington can now seize any country in the world "for its own good."

What would the public say if it was the other way around—if the Soviet Union grabbed Iceland "to defend it," if the Soviet Union trampled on the people of Africa and set up air bases there, if it decided that Long Island (like Taiwan) is needed for its security? There isn't an honest person who can't see where the pressure for war is coming from.

S.O.S. in the South

THE SOUTHERN MILL OWNERS, after five weeks of strikebreaking through the familiar forms of violence and use of state police, have become so arrogant that they are even rejecting the intervention of the U. S. Conciliation Service.

Dan River Mill of Danville, usually the "pattern-setter," said in effect that the dispute with its workers is nobody's business but its own. The other spokesmen for the mills, loudest among them National Association of Manufacturers president William Ruffin of the Erwin Mill in Durham, N. C., have followed the same line.

Nothing will suit them now but the exit of the union from their mills. They are not appeased by the decision of the Textile Workers Union of America to call off the walkout on the mere promise by U. S. Conciliation to try to mediate the dispute.

THE STRIKE OF 40,000 southern cotton mill workers also points to the tragic situation in the TWUA. The union's leaders have long followed a no-strike "statesmanship." To the very last moment before the current strike was called, the leaders still entertained illusions that someone in Washington would bail them out. When there was no alternative left but to call the strike, it came off without real preparations, and without the necessary campaign to bring the entire labor movement actively behind the southern workers.

They knew this would be a hard-fought struggle against the most ruthless enemies of labor. The union-busting intention of the owners was well indicated even during the fruitless efforts to get them to negotiate before the walkout was called.

And even as Dan River Mills and the big Cone chain recruited scabs in sizable numbers, and southern political machines provided the state troopers and tear-gassed and arrested the workers, the union's leaders still carried on as though the key to everything were some dickering in Washington over wage formulas.

Will they at least act now? Will the national CIO concentrate a real effort to save the unions in the southern mills from threatened destruction?

HELPING HAND

—By Ellis



MacA Parade Can't Hide Milwaukee Peace Demand

By Jack Kling

Milwaukee.

When Gen. MacArthur visited his "home" state of Wisconsin, the newspapers and radio used all the talent they could muster to report the "jubilation" and the "outpouring of thousands" to greet him. It is true that hundreds of thousands of people did

come out to take a look at the deposed general. But under bugle blowing and flag waving, and the fog of hysteria, what was the real situation?

The overwhelming majority of the people, especially the workers and the Negro people, including large numbers of those who turned out to see MacArthur, are deeply worried about peace. There was widespread relief and agreement over his removal. At the same time, there is sharp disagreement with Truman's war policy. This feeling is genuinely bi-partisan, and cuts through all Party lines.

Here are a few examples:

CIO ACTION

As the welcoming committee was preparing for MacArthur's reception, a statewide legislative meeting of 100 representatives from CIO unions adopted a resolution praising the removal of MacArthur. Similar action was taken by the Dane County (Madison) Federation of Labor (AFL).

In the Milwaukee City Council, when the question was raised that the city should appropriate \$10,000 as its share of \$30,000 for the parade, a heated discussion took place before the fund was voted. A number of aldermen, led by Alderman Schimerz from the 5th ward, spoke along these lines: "Whenever we ask for money for schools or for street lights to protect our children, we always say we have no money. But for this parade we have \$10,000."

In Madison, the seat of the Republican state administration, the council overwhelmingly rejected a motion to send a delegation representing the city to extend greetings to MacArthur. It also rejected by unanimous vote a motion to grant city employees the day off.

Dissatisfaction was expressed in plants where workers were given a forced holiday. Workers said: "Why lose a day's pay because of MacArthur?" "Is this

the way the Republicans are trying to build a crowd for the Emperor?"

NASH PLANT VOTE

In the Nash plant, after a great deal of coaxing, only a small percentage of workers left their jobs for the day or half the day, with many workers saying privately, "I'm going fishing." In one plant the boss called the workers together and told them he was closing down for half a day and they should all pay tribute to the "hero." But a number objected. The boss became angry and said, "OK, we will take a vote." The majority rejected the proposed closing.

As the parade ended, 30 prominent leaders in Wisconsin from various walks of life—labor, religious, Negro, educators and other civic-minded people—released a statement welcoming the removal of MacArthur and calling upon the President to bring an end to the bloodshed in Korea, prevent its extension, and prevent World War III.

A LETTER

One last example of the uneasiness among the people, permeating even MacArthur's own party, is the following letter published in the Capital Times

and signed by a leading Republican, State Senator Chester E. Dempsey:

"Hartland, Wis.—How do you account for the hullabaloo over the return of Gen. MacArthur? Here is how it looks to me: We had a long tough winter and a very late, cold spring, and what with organized hysteria, flying saucers, Russian A-bombs, civilian defense, witchhunting, cloak-and-dagger spy trials, crime investigations, mink coats, five percenters, RFC, Peglers, Winchells, Pearsons, McCarthys, controls, the draft, war and taxes, we had cabin fever and were just about ready to blow our top when along comes the brawl between President Truman and Gen. MacArthur over the best way to let go of a bear that they have by the tail. And they blew the fuse. And the jamboree began. And it was just in time to save us from wholesale mayhem.

"Napoleon lost his empire and Hitler lost his neck in the snow banks around Moscow, and Gen. MacArthur lost his army in the snow banks of North Korea. He must be a genius or we are the world's champion saps, for he is the only general in history who lost his army in a booby trap and came home a hero."

HARVARD GEOLOGIST URGES SETTLEMENT IN KOREA

EL PASO, Tex., May 7.—Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, has asked the government to end the war in Korea, recognize the Chinese People's Government and admit it to the United Nations.

Attending an annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is president, Dr. Mather urged a Korean settlement rather than "the folly of an all-out war in China" for such a war, he insisted, "would drain our very life blood."

He declared that "recognition (of China) does not mean we approve of them. We recognize Franco and the Soviet Union. I'd prefer to see the Chinese inside the United Nations so we can deal with them on a definite basis, man to man."



A Fateful Day

WRITING this sinister date (May 8), four days before gives me an alarming sense of how near is the fateful day for Willie McGee and his brave and devoted wife, Rosalee McGee. Nothing I can write now can add to the tremendous efforts which have already been made on McGee's behalf here and around the world. Today tells the story to the world of how far America has gone down the road to brutal fascism. Let us hope the people have successfully called "Halt!" this time.



THE McCARRAN hearing circus goes into its third week in Washington. That super-clown, Ben Gitlow, is still performing, like a lumbering bear with a ring through its nose, dancing to its master's whip. One has to sink pretty low to turn over to the FBI papers on Women's work in the Soviet Union which his Communist mother (now dead) brought back here a quarter of a century ago.

Ben Gitlow's treason to the working class movement started publicly in 1939, when he appeared before the Dies Committee, where he was thanked by them "for the services he performed." His career as a public stoopigee and informer was launched then, and for the past 12 years it has been his sole profession. He has become a past master of the art of frame-up against Communists. Yet he was one of the early victims of just such a frame-up when he was imprisoned under the Criminal Anarchy Law in New York State with Larkin, Ruthenberg and others, following the Palmer raids.

At that time the Workers' Defense Union, of which I was the organizer, defended Ben Gitlow. I visited him in Sing Sing and Auburn prisons. He is now trying to send me to prison. We raised money from unions and workers, dollar by dollar.

Later, before the Dies Committee, he told a fantastic yarn about jewels coming here from the Soviet Union, thousands of dollars worth, "for party use." The Party leaders of that day were extremely poor, with hardly enough to pay rent and printers. They could have used an odd diamond or ruby if it had come their way! I don't know if he's palmed that yarn off yet on the credulous McCarran Board. But his present line is equally fantastic.

The Communist Party in this country is the inheritor of all the militant traditions of the class conscious Socialist movement which preceded it in the USA. It was launched in 1919 at a convention in Chicago, after the majority of delegates (including Ben Gitlow) were expelled from a Socialist Party convention. One of the pretexts was that they had set up a left-wing group within the Socialist Party.

On a hot late summer evening I met Gitlow and Jack Reed, outside the Grand Central Station. They were loaded down with suitcases and had just returned from Chicago. With his characteristic enthusiasm Jack dropped suitcase, grasped my hands and exclaimed, "Gurley, we've got it at last! A real American Socialist party! A Communist Party!" Old sourpuss Gitlow managed a wintry smile at my friend's excitement.

This was 32 years ago. The Party of that day was a lusty new-born infant. The Communist Party of 1951 is a mature, balanced, responsible organization. It's no more the idealistic Party than a 32-year-old man or woman of today is the infant that gurgled in 1919. The Party has changed; it has learned by experience, it has shed infantile leftism, it has coped with adventurism and opportunism in its ranks. Types like Gitlow, Lovestone and others are today outside its ranks. That is progress.

To hold the Party of 1951 legally responsible for historic development is like holding the present generation legally responsible for the mistakes of its youth or of its parents or grandparents. We honor our good and honest predecessors and we take over and benefit by their progress and accomplishments.

But the present generation is not rigidly bound to their words or actions, nor are we, the older ones, rigidly bound even to our own words or actions of 30 or 40 years ago. There is growth, learning by mistakes, criticism and self-criticism, which no party uses more than the CP. We are not riding a horse and buggy politically, though they were all right in their day before autos came along.

This McCarran Board hearing is the big chance for the FBI. It is dragging out its dusty files since 1919—falling apart, as rotten with age as its stoopigeeons. It is the great hoax, another circus trick, like the cab out of which dozens of clowns tumble. And Ben Gitlow, reciting a day-by-day account of 30 years ago, with the FBI jogging his "memory," is the van de Lubbe of this American form of the Reichstag fire frameup.

Marine Cooks Call For a Labor Party

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Resolutions for independent political action, for civil rights and for unity with the Spanish-speaking peoples were passed at the fourth biennial Convention of the Marine Cooks and Stewards meeting in San Francisco. The union re-

affirmed "the traditional policy of this union, that labor must have a political party of its own, a party rooted among the workers, the minority people, small farmers and other groups who are for peace and progress."

"We will oppose any candidate for any political office who does not take a public position on the legislative program adopted by this convention."

Here within the U. S. there are 5,000,000 Spanish-speaking people who are subjected to the severest kind of exploitation; who are discriminated against in employment; who are restricted to the dirtiest and most ill-paid jobs in the Southwestern part of the U. S., where they are the backbone of the agricultural and mining labor force, the resolution on unity with the Spanish-speaking people declared.

The resolution charged that the

interests who hire these people "use the deportation weapon to prevent organization of these workers to improve their condition."

BACK MEXICAN RIGHTS

The resolution demanded that Mexican nationals brought to this country be paid union wages and enjoy union conditions.

The convention "extended the warmest fraternal greetings to the American National Mexican Association and to the C. T. A. L. (Latin-American workers confederation) and that we build the kind of unity, particularly with the dockers in Latin American ports, whose assistance we will need if ever we get into an economic beef with our employers."

The civil rights resolution, vigorously condemning the Truman administration witchhunt drive, demanded revocation of the Presi-

dent's screening order; repeal of the McCarran police state bill; immediate prosecution of those responsible for violence against Negro people; end of congressional and other witch-hunt and contempt proceedings; end of "loyalty" programs and dropping of the case against Dr. W. E. DuBois.

A resolution for Negro-white unity, was followed by a speech and singing by Paul Robeson, an honorary member of the union.

CHEER ROBESON SPEECH

"If 15 million Negroes speak out for peace there will be peace!"

"If 15 million Negroes speak out against anti-Semitism there will be no anti-Semitism!"

"If 15 million people speak out against persecution of the Mexican people that persecution will end!"

Words such as these from Robeson brought forth thunderous applause. (Continued on Page 9)

Lumber Workers Vote Strike Authorization

By Terry Pettus

TACOMA, May 7.—Delegates to the Northern Washington District Council of the CIO International Woodworkers of America three-day convention here unanimously supported a motion to take strike action against any employer who does not sign for the 12½

cents an hour pay boost and three paid holidays which have featured the successful 1951 negotiations.

Once again the delegates, representing a majority of lumber and sawmill workers in the northern part of the state, put themselves on record as demanding the six-hour day. This issue promises to head the 1952 negotiation demands.

Indicating unity never before achieved, the convention was addressed by practically all the IWA international officers as well as top ranking CIO officials.

Pointing out once again that the IWA rejects the 10 percent wage increase formula, international president James Fadling told the delegates that "we have a big job ahead. We have just scratched the surface in bettering the living standards of our membership," he added in reporting on recent contract gains and the inauguration of the industry's first health and welfare program.

Putting himself on record behind a resolution for international labor unity, he suggested that local unions also "send delegations to the deep south to see for them-

selves the deplorable conditions that exist right here in our own United States of America."

A plea for united labor action around "issues rather than party labels" was sounded by George Roberts, PAC-CIO director for the 11 western states; Roy Atkinson, CIO regional director, and Harold Slater, executive secretary of the Washington State CIO Council.

Atkinson charged that "reactionary forces, under the guise of a national defense program, are attempting to set up an economic dictatorship in the United States." He called for united labor action in defeating the present Defense Production Act. Delegates unanimously concurred in a resolution to this effect.

"Today," Atkinson said, "labor is being forced to united and work together. Reaction will try to split us up once again—it will try to divide us on issues such as MacArthur and Korea. We must not allow that to happen."

Roberts, Atkinson and Slater were critical of the Truman administration and said in substance that labor must put candidates into

the field from the ranks of its own union and from "our allies."

The policy statement declared that "we call upon our membership to concentrate on program and issues rather than on individuals or party labels. We urge that in all elections that support be pledged only to those candidates who are committed to our program and who actively work to make our program effective."

Fifty-six of a possible 60 delegates acted as one on more than a score of resolutions. These reaffirmed the IWA's position in regard to economic gains now—against any "wage freeze" under the guise of "national defense" and for the six-hour day.

What's On?

Coming

DON'T FAIL to reserve tickets and your box or table for the big L.Y.L. Dance, this Friday at Rockland Palace. Call OR 3-5509. See the big ad for particulars.

RATES:
35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
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DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

"Walk in Peace"

HOOTENANNY and DANCE

Saturday
May 12, 8:30

Featuring Hope Foye, Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Sylvia Kahn, Osborne Smith, Betty Sanders, Emily Grubb, many more. Tickets \$1.00 in advance (reserved), \$1.25 at door, at bookshops, People's Artists, 100 E. 14 St.—OR 7-4818.

Penthouse
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NO MORE CLOTHING

Friends of the Spanish Refugee Appeal have been most generous.

Until further notice we can accept no more used clothing. Our supply is ample.

ROCKLAND PALACE 135 ST 8th AVE

Tickets: \$1.20 adv., \$1.50 door
Boxes: \$7 floor, \$5 Mezz.
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NEW YORK STATE LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE Pre-Convention

LYL PEACE DANCE

MILES DAVIS AND HIS ALL STARS • VICENTE SIGLER MAMBO BAND

FRIDAY MAY 11

McGee

(Continued from Page 4)
uled for last night at Cramers Square, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, under the auspices of the Bronx Committee to Save the Life of Willie McGee. Sheldon Madduz, member of Local 144, Hotel Workers, is chairman of the Bronx group.

Local 968, AFL International Longshoremen's Association, in Brooklyn, urged President Truman in a wire to "prevent this legal lynching." Another wire demanding McGee's freedom was sent by the local, predominantly Negro, to Gov. Fielding Wright. The wires were sent by Cleophas Jacobs, president, and Joe Banks, delegate.

The membership meeting which passed the resolution last Saturday night also authorized union members to participate in the White House vigil with delegates also to be sent to Harlem meetings. Two cars full of union members were assigned to go to the capital.

Jacobs was also authorized to continue his speaking engagements in McGee's behalf.

Cops Fail to Gag Harlem Protest Rally

By John Hudson Jones

The police silenced the sound equipment, but they could not gag the people of Harlem.

In a dramatic struggle to be heard, more than 2,000 Negro and white demonstrators at a Save Willie McGee rally yesterday at 126 St. and Lenox Ave. defied police efforts to stifle their protests.

Benjamin J. Davis, Harlem Communist Party chairman, who took the speaker's stand after a march by 100 to the 28 Precinct on 123 St. had failed to reverse the wilful denial of a sound permit, told the cheering block-long rally on Lenox Ave.:

"The police who didn't let us have the sound device tonight are helping the lynchers kill McGee."

Davis singled out Lt. Alfred Eldridge, who arrested William Grossman for allegedly turning on the sound equipment. Grossman was given a summons to appear May 15 in Washington Heights Court.

"A policeman is a policeman," Davis said, "and a Negro policeman is a stooge for our oppressors. And I now call Lt. Eldridge the biggest Uncle Tom in New York."

Earlier, Lt. Eldridge, in reply to Davis' demand for the sound permit, said, "I'm only doing my job."

Davis warned the Harlem audience: "You are no safer than the Negroes in Mississippi. We've got to learn to march by the thousands to the precincts and down to City Hall, and then we'll begin getting permits and a few of the other things we need in this community."

The police sound permit, originally granted to Mrs. Kurt Louise Harold, administrative secretary of the Harlem CRC, was summarily revoked by Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas V. Boylan.

At 7:30 p.m. a police sergeant—badge No. 658—turned off the sound device. The people turned it on again. The sergeant fumed for a half hour as the microphone carried the Save Willie McGee appeals for blocks across Harlem. Then he turned it off.

The demonstrators covered Lenox Ave. from curb to curb between 125 St. and 126 St. "HAVING HIS DINNER"

A phone call was made to Gov. Wright from a telephone booth at a corner near the meeting. The caller was told by an assistant in the Executive Mansion: "Gov.

Wright is having his dinner and cannot be disturbed."

Louis E. Burnham, editor of Freedom, in a message to President Truman at the rally, said:

"If you don't act for Willie McGee tonight you are driving a nail into the coffin of democracy in America."

Rev. J. Spencer Kinard told the huge audience:

"President Truman says he is a good Christian man but he has not acted like a Christian."

At 10 p.m. a roving picket demonstration of 50 youths from the Harlem Labor Youth League joined the rally. They had held two street meetings at 146 St. and Broadway, and at 136 St. and Lenox Ave. The youth reported several thousands at their demonstrations which went on for three hours.

At 10:30 p.m. Lt. Eldridge ordered the removal of a few signs showing Willie McGee's picture and the warning "Two hours left."

Harlem Sends Wires

Beginning at noon yesterday Save McGee-workers obtained hundreds of telegrams from passersby in Harlem during a vigil at 126 Street and Seventh Avenue and at 125 Street and Lenox Ave.

A huge sign showing Willie McGee's picture appearing from behind bars had a removable sign which gave the number of hours left for McGee to live. At four o'clock a great number of men and women gathering around the table and stood in line waiting to sign the telegrams that were being run directly from the corner to the nearby telegraph office.

Canvassers carrying picket signs saying "Save Willie McGee" ranged up and down the Harlem streets warning of the impending death of the Negro "rape" farm victim.

They were shouting: "The freedom of Willie McGee depends on you." Thousands of printed and mimeographed leaflets were distributed. Passersby carefully read the material and placed it in their pocket.

EAST SIDE ACTION

On the lower East Side in Manhattan, a roving parade of the Youth Committee to Save Willie McGee moved through Delancy and Clinton Sts. and Second Ave. The committee is made up of members of the Labor Youth League, Young Progressives and other youth. At a meeting at Delancy and Norfolk Sts., hundreds of telegrams were sent with funds collected from passersby. An all-night vigil was planned.

Vigil in Boston

BOSTON, May 7.—A vigil of 75 people which began at midnight Sunday night under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee for Equal Justice was growing all day Monday. Members of the committee expected it to grow to a thousand after supper this evening.

Over a thousand telegrams have been sent out during the past 24 hours from Boston to Truman and Gov. Wright. Over 25,000 people passing through Boston Common have seen the dramatic vigil.

Carolians in Plea

DURHAM, N. C., May 7.—Some 2,800 "Don't Let McGee Die" letters have been sent to President Truman by residents of this major tobacco processing center during the past 10 days. The letters were distributed by a group of Negro and white citizens.

The widespread response to the appeal here is viewed as a barom-

eter of the anger prevailing among Southerners over the frame-up. Numerous churches here have enlisted their congregations in circularizing the letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.

A large committee representative of the Negro community here has appealed to Truman to save the Negro ex-GI. The appeal, initiated by the president of the Federation of Associated Clubs, Starling Jones, was signed by 12 leaders among whom were Dr. Ralph Hanley, Democratic Party candidate for the City Council, and Willard Ranson, state president of the NAACP.

Other signers were Ernest Dix, member of the Union of Red Caps; Bertram Gardner, YMCA; Rev. H. L. Peoples; Dr. Leon Sims; Mrs. Edna Johnson, labor leader; Leonard Lewin, Jewish community leader; Frank Williams, attorney; Mrs. H. L. Herod, YWCA; Rev. Clarence Nelson, of the Methodist Church; and John Browder, attorney.

In addition to the appeal, 162 Negro and white men and women signed mass telegrams circulated by the Civil Rights Congress.

Mrs. Hawkins

(Continued from Page 4)

shout to his wife: "God d---n you Wilmetta, you didn't tell me you talked to that Yankee b---h."

Mrs. Hawkins then said over the phone that police were in and all around her house.

"Of whom are you afraid?" Mrs. Hawkins was asked.

"I'm not afraid of anyone. They're just here to help me out."

The caller then asked Mrs. Hawkins: "Don't you want to pray with me?"

Mrs. Hawkins replied: "It's too late to do anything now. He's got to die."

"I reminded her that she didn't identify McGee during the trial," the caller said, and she quoted Mrs. Hawkins.

"I didn't identify him then, and I won't identify him now."

"He's got to die to clear my name," she added. "My children have lived in disgrace for six years. Maybe something could have been done six years ago but it's too late now. He's got to die."

And with those words she hung up.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 3)

the panel chairman. Gitlow talked on and on. He told of an alleged \$100 that the manager of a cooperative restaurant presented in 1928.

Paisley arose to his full six feet and asked knowingly: "Was the depression felt by the Communist Party in 1928?"

Here Gitlow had to set Paisley straight by reminding him that the depression hit the country in 1929.

Abt ridiculed the testimony of the \$100 contribution. He asked what relation this financial contribution 23 years ago had with the "conspiracy" charges against the Party.

This, indeed, was too much for the SACB panel to swallow. So LaFollette ruled out the story of the contribution.

Sea Cooks

(Continued from Page 8)

plause from 175 Marine Cooks and Stewards delegates and 1,100 more observers.

"And behind these 15 million Negroes," said Robeson, "are the 200 million Negroes in the continent of Africa pressing in the same direction as the people in China."

Report Patrol Actions in Korea

Patrol skirmishes were the only ground actions reported yesterday by correspondents in Korea with Gen. Matthew Ridgway's invasion forces. Bombings by U. S. planes were the only other actions noted.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 3)

police, "I was a watcher in the front."

Attorney Alexander called attention to the fact that the state, except for those 12 words, had not even any "circumstantial evidence" connecting the two defendants with the Homer killing. Alexander argued further that the statement now in evidence against Collis English and McKinley Forrest should be stricken. In a lengthy and eloquent plea, the tall Philadelphia Negro attorney asked the court to "declare the confession of Collis English and McKenley Forrest to be involuntary, as having been coerced and not an expression of their own free will, but obtained by sustained pressure until they were overawed."

Attorney Frank S. Katzenbach joined Alexander in asking the court to "say as a matter of law that the state had no legal right to plead surprise on the testimony of Dr. James Minor Sullivan."

Dr. Sullivan, a state's witness, had testified that none of the five defendants who signed "statements of guilt" were in a condition to have done so of their own free will. On another motion, Alexander argued that both Wilson and Cooper were arrested illegally on Feb. 7, 1948, outside the Trenton City limits. Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe's answer in part was at least interesting:

"Assuming that the arrest was illegal," Volpe argued, "did not the subsequent arraignment and statements cure the illegality?"

In ruling against the Negro defendant, Judge Smalley sweetened his decisions by telling the all-white jury, "When I decide questions of law, I'm not indicating to you how I feel about the guilt or innocence of these defendants. . . I'm in the law department and you are over in the fact department."

He added that he wanted his rulings to be "in fairness to both sides."

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The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

Date _____ Signed _____

APARTMENT TO SUBLET
3 ROOMS, furnished, permanent sublet. Lower West Side. \$48 per month. Box 242, Daily Worker.

APARTMENT WANTED
YOUNG interracial couple seek low cost apt., 3-4 rooms. Preferably unfurnished. Box 238, Daily Worker.

HELP WANTED
PART-TIME dishwasher, guitarist, "Caller." Catekill farm. Phone TR 3-2448, 8-9 a.m.

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BODY AND TUNING SHOP, Brakes, clutch, ignition, 252 W. 68th St. 3rd fl. TR 7-2564, Ask for Litt or Jerry.

Razor

(Continued from Page 3)

chairs up front sipping coffee and singing between mouthfuls. Hundreds more had gone home after two hours of mass picketing around the company's building bordering Jay and Lawrence Sts. and Myrtle Ave.

Token picket lines were maintained throughout the day before seven entrances at the company's main building, and at the warehouse.

At 4:30, the ASR strikers pile out of union headquarters, and come in from their homes for another tour around the buildings.

It was on May Day that the ASR workers walked out of the plant. A thousand of them marched on the picket line that morning, and then marched down the street to the Plaza meeting hall to hear that the company had jacked up its offer to eight cents.

For more than a month, the company had refused to discuss wages. The too-little-too-late offer was made for public consumption, to cover up their previous unwillingness to talk. It was unanimously rejected.

The 1,200 ASR workers insisted on a 20 percent increase for the majority of workers who made less than \$1.05 an hour, and 15 percent for those making more. The company, however, said it couldn't pay, despite a 600 percent increase in profits over 1949, and more than that in the first quarter of 1951. Thus far, the company has revealed that it made \$344,000 in profits in the first three months of 1951, as compared with \$12,000 in the first three months of 1950.

The company, which makes Gem razors and blades, Silver Star, Treeter and Blue Star blades and Eveready brushes, is determined to weaken and break the union, several of the strikers pointed out.

One of them hauled out a clipping from the Brooklyn Eagle. It was an editorial, headlined "Strike by Red-Dominated UE Here. Should Win No Public Sympathy." He said: "That's the stuff the company puts out, to. I figure the company went to that paper."

Jumping in after the newspaper barrage came Local 1614 of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In a leaflet that echoed the Eagle attack on UE, the IBEW called a meeting of ASR strikers. The meeting flopped, but Local 475 officers expect the IBEW to continue its efforts to assist the company in breaking the strike.

"Nothing is going to break our strike, no matter what the company and that scab-herding IBEW do," a striker said confidently.

THE MIRACLE OF CHINA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

Pig Iron Up 1,100%, Steel 800% in Year

Writer Explains Phenomenal Rise in Output:
'Workers Are Own Masters, Intend to Remain So'

By Wu Min

PEKING, May 7.—Every day letters from workers in various enterprises pour into the government headquarters addressed to Mao Tse-tung. The workers proudly relate the outstanding achievements on the production front, for example:

China's output of pig iron for 1950 was 11 times greater than in 1949 and steel production was eight times greater. During the same 12-month period, the production of various types of machinery increased more than threefold. In the textile industry, the 1950 output already exceeded the 1936 level by 14 percent.

Last year, all China's main railway lines, totalling more than 14,000 miles, were in working order and re-opened to traffic for the first time following upon 13 years of protracted war and Kuomintang misrule.

What has enabled China to restore her industries so swiftly that production in most enterprises doubled and redoubled since the formation of the People's Republic of China in October, 1949? How did the Chinese workers accomplish results which seem sheer miracles to the world? People unaware of the tremendous changes that have taken place in the lives of the Chinese workers may find it difficult to fully grasp the real significance of what has already been accomplished.

THE CHINESE working class, together with the peasantry and other oppressed classes, have won their own liberation by throwing imperialism and its Kuomintang lackeys out of China's mainland. As the leading class of New China, the Chinese workers have led the entire nation in forming a government of their own. They are playing an increasingly important part in the political, economic, social and cultural construction of New China.

Tens of thousands of workers have been elected to posts in the government. Others have been promoted to administrative and technical jobs in the various enterprises. In Northeast China alone, 441 workers have become directors of factories and over 2,000 have become technicians.

Workers in state-owned enterprises elect representatives to take part in running the factories. In private enterprises the trade unions have the right to represent the workers and staff members in conducting negotiations with the employers so as to safeguard the various interests of the workers.

WITH THE development of industry, the living standards of the workers have been steadily rising. In Northeast China, for example, real wages rose by 27 percent from May, 1949, to December, 1949, and again by 12.5 percent in 1950 as compared with December, 1949.

Next Thursday

United Fruit

Case History of U. S.
Imperialist Penetration
in Guatemala

By A. B. MAGIL

And other news and comment
from Latin America

On This Page

From March 1st of this year, a system of labor insurance was introduced throughout China in both publicly-owned and private enterprises employing more than 100 people. The managements of such enterprises are the sole contributors to the labor insurance fund to which they must pay the equivalent of 3 percent of their total monthly payroll.

This labor insurance scheme—the first of its kind ever introduced in the history of China—is placed under the control of the trade unions and is used to pay pensions, allowances, and benefits in the case of old age, illness, death, injury, disablement and childbirth, thus relieving the workers from the worries and anxieties formerly prevalent.

THE CHINESE worker is well aware that he is the "master" of the State in the fullest sense of the word. He knows that just as his brothers—the heroic Chinese People's Volunteers—who are fighting on the battlefields of Korea are defending China's dearly won freedom, so must he give his utmost on the production front at home. He sees in the Truman-MacArthur aggression in Korea and against China an attempt to follow the path of the Japanese imperialists who invaded and oppressed China. The alarm that imperialist aggression may be repeated and the determination that this shall never be permitted to happen again has served to bring forth a

mighty nationwide patriotic movement of the Chinese people in which the industrial workers are playing the foremost part.

It was the famous shockworker and Hero of Labor, Chao Kuo-yu, a lathe turner in a Mukden machine tool factory who touched off the labor emulation campaign movement which is now in full swing and which is constantly gaining new momentum from day to day. In October, last year, he issued a public challenge in the newspapers to all workers in northeast China to join him in a labor emulation campaign designed to resist the Truman-MacArthur aggression and defend their homeland.

In only a few days, virtually every production unit—factory, workshop, labor shock brigade and individual workers—in Northeast China answered his challenge and at enthusiastic meetings held in the factories drew up new, increased target figures for production. This movement swiftly caught the imagination of workers in other areas. Now, throughout the length and breadth of China the campaign is under way in more than 2,000 enterprises.

IN THE COURSE of the emulation campaign, the main emphasis is placed upon introducing improved tools, new methods of handling machines, and the more efficient organization of labor.

One of the outstanding features that characterizes the movement is the brilliant leadership given by the nation's foremost shockworkers—the Heroes of Labor and the Model Workers. Labor Hero Li Yung, famous as the driver of the "Mao Tse-tung Locomotive," set an example for all Chinese railway workers.

He achieved a record of 140,000 miles perfect running without a major overhaul, and his crew constantly reduced the fuel consumption rate by applying new stoking methods. Under his influence, already 148 drivers have emerged, each with records of perfect running. By adopting the new stoking methods a total of 310,000 tons of coal were saved last year by the train crews operating on ten of China's main lines.

Report AFL Offers Money to Help Titoists

State Dep't Puts High Value on Undercover Activities of Tito's Agent

LONDON, May 7 (Telepress)—Washington wants more cooperation between the Yugoslav "Communist party" and the right wing Socialist International (COMISCO), which is run by the leaders of the British Labor party.

A source close to the British Foreign Office revealed this information after the recent visit to London by James Webb, U. S. Undersecretary of State, who is said to have made this interest known to British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison.

Closer contact between Tito's Party and the West European social democratic parties, Webb told Morrison, would on one hand "lead to a better understanding for the Tito regime in Europe." On the

other hand this would strengthen those political groups in Europe on which ruling circles of the United States and Britain rely in conducting their propaganda among the workers.

Webb pointed out that "responsible organs" of the United States government attach great importance to the activities conducted by Tito's supporters in the European pro-Communist and progressive organizations.

Webb also informed Morrison that the AFL's (American Federation of Labor) representative in Europe, Irving Brown, had already contacted the Yugoslav Ministers and high Party functionaries, Edvard Kardelj and Milo-

van Djilas, and had promised them material support from U. S. trade unions for the purpose of developing their "international contacts."

Telepress informants indicate that an agreement on this issue had been reached between Webb and Morrison, although some important Labor Party leaders—in particular Secretary General Morgan Phillips—regard the admission of the Yugoslav "Communist Party" into COMISCO as premature. They believe that, far from strengthening the position of the Tito Party, open contacts with the right wing socialists and laborites would actually weaken it by compromising it in the eyes of the Party's rank and file.

Today Abroad

FRANCE'S General Confederation of Labor (CGT) has just won a major victory which indicates the mood of the working class in that Marshallized nation. In the elections of shop delegates to the works committee at the big Citroen automobile plant in Paris, the CGT received 8,249 votes or 75 percent of the total. This is an increase of 1,387 votes over last year. Having such a majority of militant workers-delegates in the committee, the Citroen workers can now wage even more effective struggles for higher wages.

THE BELGIAN subsidiary of the Coca Cola company is facing court action in Brussels, brought by the Belgian Union of Brewers. The charge is that Coca Cola contains harmful ingredients that are banned by Belgian law. The sale of this drink all over Europe, which has put many domestic soft drink concerns out of business, has become a symbol of Wall Street domination over the continent. James Farley, the reactionary Democratic politician and pal of Franco, is one of the top persons associated with this concern.

TURKEY'S unemployment is growing steadily and is already at a critical stage. Especially alarming is the situation in Istanbul, to which town unemployed workers are swarming from all over Anatolia, as more and more factories in this region are closed. Great quantities of industrial goods are imported from abroad and dumped without regard for local industry. Heavy taxation of craftsmen, which has forced many to close their shops, has helped to swell the ranks of the unemployed. Young people who have completed higher education and are now unable to find a job are trying to become ticket-collectors in tramways and autobuses, night watchmen or janitors. Many of them are ready to work as cooks, or servants solely for food and lodging.

FRENCH MOROCCO'S anti-imperialists are demanding freedom for two imprisoned leaders of the Moroccan Communist Party. Because of mass protest, their original sentence of two years has been reduced to 10 months recently. They are Ali Yata, Secretary of the Moroccan Communist Party, and Mahomed Ferhat, member of the party's political bureau. They were sent to jail by the French puppet government because they demanded independence for their country and spoke out against Morocco being used as a U. S. military war base.

PEOPLE OF INDIA continue to starve or to be killed by police if they protest, while politicians in Washington are still discussing what sort of concessions to press out of India in return for wheat. Two teenaged girls were among 18 people murdered by police in Cooch Behar, West Bengal, during a hunger demonstration. Over 5,000 people took part in the parade, demanding the introduction of food rationing. Officials of the Congress party government ordered the police to break up the parade.

But Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru talks about solving the famine by introducing birth control.

IN THE NEW WORLD

HUNGARY has awarded several Catholic priests the Order and Medal of Merit for their outstanding work in the peace movement. Among those who received the awards were Prelate Miklos Beresztacz, Canon of Esztergom, Dr. Richard Horvath and several Parish priests. More and more Catholic priests in the New Democracies are participating actively in the fight for peace. Quite a group were present at the Warsaw Second World Peace Congress last November.

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The Real Target of Matt Cvetic's FBI Film

By David Platt

THE TARGET of Warner Bros. vicious film *I Was A Communist for the FBI* is not only the Communists but the entire nation, especially the workingclass of America—Negro and white whose interests the Communists have been expressing and defending for more than a quarter of a century.



In glorifying the stoolpigeon Cvetic in this vile anti-labor film, Warners have condensed the plots of a score of earlier red-baiting films including some made in Hitler Germany.

The Cvetic film—its big lies are on a par with the anti-Jewish Protocols of Zion—covers nearly every slander against the Communists, who are portrayed as thieves, killers, traitors, anti-Semites, anti-Negro, anti-Catholic, gluttons, liars and of loose morals.

But before the American Communist Party was organized, Hollywood's anti-labor films attributed most of these "qualities" to leaders of trade unions and to workers on strike. The great strike wave that followed in the wake of the 1907 depression saw scores of films in which AFL strike leaders were portrayed as dynamiters, killers, aliens who not only gained nothing for the workers but left them worse off than before. Workingmen who followed labor leaders were described in those early films as "dupes of rascals" who seek only to advance themselves. One film showed how a labor leader ruined an entire town by persuading the men to strike for better conditions. The film ended with the factory owners moving their plant elsewhere to "teach the workers a lesson never to listen to agitators." The scab of course was a social hero.

THE CVETIC FILM is of this lurid stripe and follows closely the plots of the infamous 1919-21 cycle of anti-labor films. In those years of historic strikes in steel, shipping, stockyards, shipyards, years of the hysterical Government witch-hunts and Palmer raids, the silent screen created the lurid employer image of the "Bolshevik" who agitated for "free love," "threw bombs," "victimized old ladies" and sought the "overthrow of the government."

But in the middle 20s when the anti-"red" hysteria had subsided somewhat it was discovered that the "lawless Bolsheviks" were decent, loyal Americans who were fighting for the right to organize and to strike to improve labor's working and living conditions.

HOW LONG before it is realized that the current cycle of red-baiting films ordered by the Un-American Committee are "thought-control" films aimed not only at a handful of Communists who are working for peace and the betterment of our country, but at all those engaged in socially useful activity including critics of the Administration's super-war program.

The goal of red-baiting, as the history of the fall and decline of Nazi Germany teaches, is the enslavement of the entire nation and its workingclass to the owning class seeking war. This is the real aim of stoolpigeon films like *I Was A Communist for the FBI*.

IN BOSLEY CROWTHER'S review of the Warner Bros. film there is more than a suggestion of friendliness toward the police spy Cvetic for exposing the "ruthless techniques of an outfit bent on seizing power."

Crowther is nevertheless disturbed by the "reckless red smears" throughout the picture. "Many ideas and movements that are liberal—such as defense of our civil liberties or criticism of some of the methods of the un-American Committee—are smeared in *I Was A Communist for the FBI*, he writes.

"In many respects this heated item bears comparison to the hearings before the Un-American Committee—which incidentally it extols. For in telling its story . . . it tosses off dangerous innuendos."

Crowther, however, does not inform his readers what these "dangerous innuendos" are that cause him to conclude his review with: "Warners are not contributing to a sober outlook upon the realities of our times."

One must conclude that he believes these "dangerous innuendos," and that he disagrees only with the "extravagant and sensational manner" in which the Hitlerian big lie is brought out by the film's makers.

LET'S EXAMINE one or two of the "big lies" which Crowther lacked the courage to tackle in his review.

The Warner Bros. film shows the murder of an FBI man in Pittsburgh by a "communist." Also the murder of two "communists" whose bodies are thrown on a railroad track.

Art Shields, Daily Worker staff reporter checked these scenes against the files in the Pittsburgh police department.

"No," the desk sergeant said, when he called they had no record of the murder of an FBI agent in Pittsburgh. Nor any records of two dead Communists thrown on a railroad track. And newspaper files carry no stories of violent acts by any Communists in Pittsburgh, says Art.

OF COURSE the entire film is a monstrous fabrication reminiscent of Hitler fascist times. Not one Communist in this country has ever been charged with committing an act of violence. Even in the frameup "sedition" trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen the Communists are accused only of expressing ideas.

Matt Cvetic testified, says Shields, that the magazine stories on which the movie is allegedly based contain "untruths."

The film reviewers for the Pittsburgh Press and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette caustically referred to the "lurid inventions" in the Warner Bros. picture.

Lee Mortimer of the New York Mirror on the other hand, declared "every word and every scene" of it is "true."

But Mortimer doubtless would have praised the Nazi German films just as highly had he handled the reviews for Hitler's Beobachter.

After all, the Nazis' most prominent film hero was a former professional spy like Cvetic. His name was Adolf Hitler, the ex-German Army labor spy.

Nathaniel Weyl's 'Battle Against Disloyalty' Defends Police State

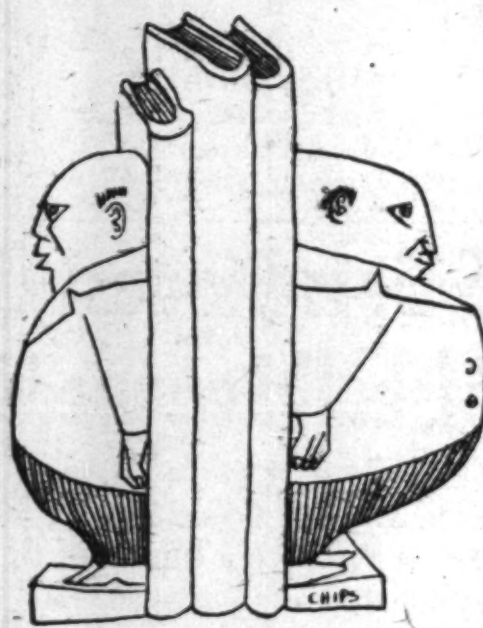
THE BATTLE AGAINST DISLOYALTY. By Nathaniel Weyl. Crowell. New York. 378 pp. \$3.75.

By Robert Friedman

NATHANIEL WEYL is the kind of a self-styled liberal who opens the door to fascism while pretending that it's democracy which is coming in.

The Battle Against Disloyalty was written for the single purpose of allaying the fears of the American people that the police-state is to be ushered in by the outlawing of the Communist Party.

Weyl, who made a brief sojourn in the leftwing and progressive movements, is described on the book jacket as having been a "government official." Whether he visited with the progressive move-



ment as a dilettante or as an FBI agent is not indicated.

Weyl's book plays tricks with the whole question of "disloyalty." To him one is "disloyal" when he challenges the usurpation of power by a small group of monopolists. Was Jefferson "disloyal" when he opposed the British colonial power? By Weyl's definition, certainly. Were Standard Oil and other Wall Street trusts disloyal when they made war-time deals with I. G. Farben and other Nazi firms? By the standards of the interests of the nation—meaning the majority of the working people—they were disloyal. But Weyl's whole purpose in writing this book is to make it appear first, that all serious opposition to the Wall Street ruling class is "Communist" and second, that it is therefore "disloyal" to the nation.

IN ORDER to pretend to be a liberal, Weyl says some disapproving words about the McCarran Act—mainly, it is true, to say that it won't work.

In order to reassure the American people, who know that outlawing the Communist Party (which is the purpose of the McCarran Act) in Germany and Italy signalled the victory of fascism in those countries, Weyl lyingly asserts:

"There is no real danger that illegalization of the party would be followed by similar moves against Anarchists, Socialists and other dissenters."

BUT WEYL LIES.

Americans are being tried and jailed for speaking out for peace.

Americans are being tried and jailed for demanding justice for framed Negroes.

Americans are being tried and jailed, not for being Communists, not even for being "dissenters," but for refusing to finger other people.

Weyl himself disproves his own claim that outlawing the Communist Party would not be followed by attacks on millions of other Americans. He echoes the Nazi line of labelling as "Communists" all those who follow the "Soviet" line—which means anyone who has ever spoken or acted for peace, racial equality, etc.

BUT IN HIS eagerness to

Ted Tinsley Says

SECONDARY PICKETING

SECONDARY PICKETING is illegal under the Taft-Hartley Law. The reasons for this are all long, involved, and very legal. It's in restraint of trade. It violates interstate commerce regulations. It throttles free enterprise. It constitutes unfair competition against little independent companies. It wouldn't be fair, let's say, to the Baldwin-Rex Roller Chain company. This company is the Baldwin-Duckworth division of the Chain Belt Company, which is clear to anyone who can read the small type in an ad. Other independent companies need protection, too, little outfits like the American Broach and Machine Company (which is a division of the Sundstrand Machine Tool Company).

NOW THESE INDEPENDENTS have to have a chance at survival! We wouldn't want the unions to be unfair to the Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation of Massachusetts, or the Geometric Tool Company of Connecticut, or the Ampeco Twist Drill Corporation of Michigan, just because they're all divisions of the Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation. We wouldn't want the unions to be unfair to the Delta Manufacturing Company (which is a division of the Rockwell Manufacturing Company). And certainly we don't want to threaten the independent existence of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company (which is a division of the Van Norman Company); or the Delco Motors Company (which is a division of General Motors); or the Winter Brothers Company (which is a division of the National Twist Drill and Tool Company); or the Union Twist Drill Company of Massachusetts which operates the S. W. Card Company of Massachusetts, the Butterfield Division of Vermont, and the Butterfield Division of Quebec.

NO, SIR, the unions must not be permitted to interfere, either by secondary picketing or the violation of interstate regulations, with the free operation of the Hyatt Roller Bearings Company (which is a division of General Motors); or the free and independent Automatic Transportation Company (which is a division of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Company). Give some thought to the Cincinnati Planer Company. This isn't even a division. It's just a little old subsidiary of the Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Company. You wouldn't want to hurt a poor little subsidiary, would you?

Do you want any harm to come to Vickers Incorporated (which is a division of the Sperry Corporation)? Or to the Pittsburgh Steel Products Company (which is a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Steel Company)? Or to the Crescent Machine Company (which is a division of the Rockwell Manufacturing Company)?

YOU SEE, FELLOWS, you just can't let these unions go crossing state lines without a lot of legal guarantees against the abuse of power. In the case of secondary picketing, why should a second company suffer because the first company is having labor trouble? Just because the second company is the same as the first company?

Maybe the national unions might try reorganizing on the same basis. The Auto Workers, for instance, have their main headquarters in Detroit. The Tarrytown Local could be called the "Westchester Humane Society" (a division of the UAW). And the Canadian locals could be called the "Quebec Petunia Club" (a division of the UAW), and the "Montreal Bird Watchers Society" (a division of the UAW). This way labor could get the same privileges as capital.

Or wouldn't it work?

DEAR READER: Let's not let up on the drive to help finance the Daily Worker and The Worker for the coming year! Now, as never before, we need our paper! Send what you can to me, care of this paper, 50 E. 13 St., New York 3, N. Y.

widen the circle of the Americans who could be jailed as "Communists," he adds the new myth that some "Communists" are given "the right to oppose certain Soviet policies."

By this ingenious twist, reminiscent of Hitler's propagandist, Goebbels, Weyl suggests that any American can be jailed either because he has or has not endorsed "Soviet policies."

In his shameless twisting of facts, Weyl defends the Foley Square frame-up by claiming that Medina was "potentially favorable" to the Communist defendants.

But illuminatingly, Weyl finds that the biggest point in Medina's favor is that he "conducted the appeal to the Supreme Court of Anthony Cramer, an accomplice of the Nazi U-boat saboteurs."

Understandably, then, Weyl defends the constitutionality of the Smith Act, which even conservatives have branded as unconstitutional, and eagerly awaits a new World War against "communism."

New Peace Cantata

A new peace cantata, entitled *The Only Victory*, will receive its premiere on Saturday, June 9, at the Central Needle Trades High School, the Jewish Music Alliance announces. The music is by Maurice Rauch, and the text by Yuri Suhl, author of *One Foot in America*.

The cantata expresses the strong desire of the people for peace. It is divided into six parts: The Mother, The Son, The Jew, The Negro, The Bride and The Oath. The text is in Yiddish and an English translation will be provided on the program. The cantata will be performed by the Jewish People's Chorus of New York, and conducted by the composer, Maurice Rauch.



on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

A Story of Two Days . . .

THIS IS A little story, not about sports today. You might call it a story of two people and two days. The people are a mother, whom we will call Shirley, and her 12-year-old son, Milton. The two days are the "MacArthur Day" in New York, and May Day, 10 days later.

It begins on the Thursday evening before the MacArthur parade. Milton came home from school, junior high school, quite excited.

"Mom," he said as he came into the kitchen where she was preparing supper for them, "the whole class is let off tomorrow, we're all going to Fifth Avenue to see the parade."

Shirley turned the flame up under the pressure cooker and turned slowly. She looked thoughtful, and disturbed. And tired. She had just come home from work 15 minutes ago. Shirley was a widow. Her husband had been killed in North Africa in '43, one of the early ones. Milton was going on five then and now he was 12 and when they kissed she didn't have to bend down any more. Eight years . . . days that were like years . . . and looking backward, years that were like days. " . . . the fellows on the boat don't talk much about what the war is all about, just about little things, but that can fool you, Shirley, because lousy as it is here there's a kind of understanding deep down that this has to be, so let's do it and get it over with. Some of us speak a little more about the future, a world finally at peace, without fascism, a good break and future for all the people. Can you explain such things to a five-year-old? Anyhow, tell him his daddy loves him though he is far away tonight, and the rest can wait till he grows up . . . got to quit writing this now, darling. . . ."

Shirley's hand was on Milton's arm.

"Milton, I really meant to talk to you about all this MacArthur fuss, but my meeting lasted so darn long last night and we were both late this morning, so I didn't get around. . . ."

He broke in quickly.

"Mom, you explained about MacArthur and the war in Korea lots of times, this is just a parade because he's home."

"I know, Miltie, I know what it is and I want to explain some things about it. Look, MacArthur wants to drag the people into more war, he wants to start a big war right away and all this parade excitement is to get the people who want peace mixed up and think he's right. . . ."

"Mom," he said, patiently shaking his head negatively, "A parade has no speeches in it or anything like that about war. . . . It isn't just some of the fellows going, the teachers are letting all the classes out, EVERYBODY'S going, it's all arranged."

SHIRLEY BLINKED and rubbed her eyes wearily. This was hard, all of it finished and hitting her at once . . . oh, what a machine they have, radio, movies, comic books, television, now they send the whole classes from school, you miss a little while with your child and they're way ahead of you . . . he's only a kid, after all. . . .

"Milton," she said with a little edge of parental wisdom and finality, "it's hard to explain everything right at a minute's notice before supper. You'll just have to believe your mother. This is NOT just a parade. It's for war. I'll give you money for the movies, you can go tomorrow as long as there's no school. . . ."

He stood for a minute, not defiantly, but not dropping his eyes. He looked as if he might cry.

"Oh, mom," he said, and he turned and walked toward his room. "ALL the fellows . . . why do we have to be so different. . . ."

He had never said anything like that before. As she went slowly back to the stove she just couldn't think straight at all for a minute. . . .

"Milton," she said casually as he wiped the supper silverware, "as long as everyone else in the class is going to the parade, you do just what you want." There was a moment of silence. . . . "I mean go ahead too if you want."

She wouldn't even ask him about it, she thought as she got up the next morning. It was seven o'clock and she phoned to check on the two who had promised to give out the American Labor Party leaflets at the subway. If he wanted to tell her, OK. I won't push the boy on this, what can they really know till they're older. . . . "why do we have to be so different" . . . maybe leave him alone right now on May Day, too, maybe we have to watch not to push them too hard when they don't understand . . . why don't we mothers really discuss these things?

MacArthur, MacArthur, MacArthur . . . the headlines on the newsstands this morning. . . . Why did it have to be such a nice day, couldn't it rain?

When she got home that night Milton was there.

"Well, how was everything?" she said.

Milton shifted his feet diffidently.

"It was OK."

That was all. She didn't say any more.

MAY DAY! "Schools, not atom bombs, we want peace!" Shirley looked around at her contingent as they stopped for the cross traffic for the first time. Not bad, she thought, how many people realize the work. . . . It could be bigger, but it could be a lot worse. With all the terror, the incitements, the gestapo and their cameras, the hints of violence. . . . Her neighbor, Helen, and her three kids right behind her. . . . she almost hadn't come. "But Helen, you can't really see it straight if you don't see that this is FOR your kids. . . . Let's go, everybody, step out again. She was proud, proud to be fighting for peace, proud to be marching for the children of those on the sidewalk, for Milton . . . for all children. . . . It was somewhere in the 20's that she heard his voice. "Ma . . . Mom!"

She turned and saw Milton, in the parade, moving up quickly to catch her . . . her little four-and-a-half-year-old running to her arms, ma, mom . . . it is with the deepest sorrow that we inform you. . . .

He caught up, flushed and panting and suddenly stopped short, looking around a little embarrassedly and falling into step a few feet from her.

"I came out of school and went over to where you were supposed to leave from, I must have missed you. . . ."

She smiled and nodded and they moved on. Well, maybe this I-love-a-parade business can work two ways, too. . . .

Between 18th and 17th Streets up ahead she saw a heightened hubbub around the sidewalk and her throat tightened as she looked at Milton. One teen-age youngster ran right out past a cop, picked

YANKS HEADED FOR EARLY BREAKAWAY?

STANDINGS (Not Including Yesterday) NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
St. Louis	10	5	—
Boston	13	9	½
Pittsburgh	9	8	2
Brooklyn	10	9	2
Philadelphia	10	10	2½
Chicago	8	9	3
Cincinnati	7	11	4½
New York	8	14	5½

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Brooklyn
St. Louis at New York (night)
Cincinnati at Boston (night)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (night)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
New York	14	4	—
Cleveland	15	4	2
Washington	11	6	2½
Chicago	10	7	3½
Boston	9	9	5
Detroit	6	8	6
St. Louis	5	14	9½
Philadelphia	3	16	11½

GAMES TODAY

New York at Detroit
Philadelphia at Chicago
(Only games scheduled)

Rookies Coming Through Big — Battered Indians Gird for 1st Big Series

Are the Yanks going to break into the clear and do it again? That was eight straight (before yesterday's game) and they're on the road now, and without DiMaggio. Mantle

is coming up steadily, looks like Stengel was right saying he was ready as a hitter. Jensen, McDougald, Morgan all young stars in the making.

You look at the Yanks on the field, then at the Red Sox, you wonder how anyone ever picks the latter to beat the more alive New Yorkers. Look at the lineups, the "names," and it's the other way around. Which is more important? See your nearest standings.

Cleveland, harrassed by injuries and not sweeping the boards at home, the way it figured, will have to stop the Yanks Wednesday night and Thursday. Even though it's early in the season, a sweep of the Indians now may put the stamp of the Yanks on the season.

Bob Lemon, who pulled a back muscle last week, is reported readying for the first Yank game.

Bob Feller, who won his first three in style, is also ailing, missed his turn against the Senators and may not be ready till week end. Steven Gromek is out with the flu. Biggest blow of all is sidelining of Luke Easter, who was away winging with .423. Latest word is he should be back later in week, in lineup at Stadium next Monday when Indians swing east. He makes that big difference. Rookie Simpson will undoubtedly move right into the outfield, replacing Kennedy.

Cliff Chambers, Pirate southpaw who threw the season's first no hitter Sunday against the Braves, is 28, hails from Portland, long regarded with great respect out of proportion to his record. But he walked eight men in that victory. Do you really think that's better pitching than if someone gives one hit and walks nobody for nine innings . . . putting one man on base instead of eight?

Washington's Julio Moreno, in his first start beat Cleveland 8-1, joining Marrero and Consuegra in the unbeaten class. All three pitched for years in Cuba, and in the Havana-International League. Moreno is thirty.

Crowd story — for doubleheader with Boston Red Sox on a Sunday, St. Louis Browns drew 4,327 cash customers. It's liable to get worse there before it gets better, too.

What's with the Cards' early start? Are they the real threat again? Can't believe it with a lineup including Peanuts Lowry, veteran journeyman player, rookie infielders Richmond and Cole who never seem to get a hit, Glaviano in center. Will the hot weather catch up to Slaughter and the pitchers?—RODNEY.

LEADERS

Leading batsmen (based on 50 or more at bats).

PLAYER AND CLUB	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Robinson, Brooklyn	15	70	16	28	.400
Sisler, Philadelphia	19	73	14	29	.397
Elliot, Boston	20	68	12	27	.397
Reese, Brooklyn	19	59	8	22	.373
Hatten, Cincinnati	16	68	12	24	.353

AMERICAN LEAGUE

PLAYER AND CLUB	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Busby, Chicago	17	67	13	26	.388
Carrasquel, Chicago	17	79	11	27	.342
Rizuto, New York	16	60	13	20	.333
Jensen, New York	16	66	16	22	.333
Coleman, St. Louis	18	64	8	21	.328

YANKS LOSE

New York 111 020 001—6 10 1

Detroit 003 201 04x—10 10 1

Byrne, Sanford (3), Ferrick (3) and Berra; Rogovin, Bearden (3) and Ginsberg. Winning pitcher, Bearden (1-0).

SOVIET QUINT KEEPS ROLLING

The Soviet Union's basketball team, the toast of the European tourney now going on in Paris, whipped to its fourth straight one sided win Sunday to enter the semi-finals.

In its opening round, the Soviet team swamped Denmark 109-13, with the first team playing only one half. In its second game it trounced Finland 74-36. Turkey was the next victim of the Soviet's American-style fast break. This game was tied 12-12 after eight minutes, but then the Soviets put on the speed and pulled away to lead 32-13 at the half and coast to a 58-34 win. And Sunday they made it four straight, beating Austria 71-34 to put them into the semi-final round with Czechoslovakia, Turkey, and Belgium. Eighteen teams started out. The Czechs made the semi-finals by trimming Western Germany 62-30.

65 Gets Biggest Union Softball League Under Way

The largest intra-union softball league in local labor history, District 65's 23-team, 500-player affair, is off with a bang. We'll have a bunch of the scores in tomorrow's paper.

In one of the early games, Sterns trounced Namms 13-3 to mark itself a contender in the Brooklyn League. Bobby Byrnes and Walter Namecek hit round trippers for the Local 5'ers and Stan Gerardi showed good pitching.

Here are the uptown and Brooklyn schedules for the rest of this week:

UPTOWN LEAGUE

Tuesday, May 8:
Bloomington vs. Lerner—St. Catherine
Wednesday, May 9:
Republic vs. Mad. Sq. Pl.—John Jay
Friday, May 11:
A. Cohen vs. London Gram.—Chelsea Pl.
Field Locations: Playground Lawn Diamond No. 6, 62 St. and Central Park; Chelsea Park, 27 St. and 9th Ave.; St. Catherine, 1st Ave. and 67 St.; John Jay, East River, Cherokee Pl. and 76 St.; Jasper Oval Diamond No. 2, Convent Ave. and 134 St.

BROOKLYN LEAGUE

Tuesday, May 8:
Looser vs. Acme Backing—Monroe Playground
Wednesday, May 9:
Avnet vs. Stern—Chelsea Park
Thursday, May 10:
E'klyn Area vs. Spring St.—McLaughlin No. 2
Friday, May 11:
Namm vs. Klaber—McLaughlin No. 2
Field Locations: McLaughlin Field, Jay and Tillary Sts., Brooklyn; Monroe Playground, Monroe and Patchin Sts., Brooklyn; Chelsea Park, 27 St. and 9th Ave., New York City.

a dirty tomato off the street and scampered back with it. She saw some paraders shield their

"One-Two-Three-Four, We Don't Want Another War," they were chanting as they came to that spot. She caught a glimpse of a man's pale face distorted with hate, a leering woman, and heard a youngster shrill "We Want War."

Milton was between her and the west side sidewalk from where they were throwing things . . . an egg came through the air and she checked her move to run in front of him protectively. Oh, let it hit me, not him. She half closed her eyes.

The egg splattered on Milton's thigh. "WAR IS HELL, TO HELL WITH WAR!" his voiced piped up loud and clear. He did not break step to wipe the egg off.

"Tell 'em kid, tell 'em," someone shouted warmly from the sidewalk.

They swung into 17th Street and headed east. A roar of applause greeted the marchers and their slogans. Most of the people behind the wooden "horses" were clapping. As far as the eye could go, beyond Fifth Avenue, the stream of marchers were moving, banners aloft, between the old buildings and factories. "Old soldiers never die, young ones do!"

Milton's face was flushed. "Mom," he said, and there was just the suggestion of mature 4mpishness in his voice, "I like this much better than the MacArthur parade."

"I'm glad. . . ."

"I don't know," he said, "that was, that wasn't really. . . . Up ahead of them a band crashed into "Solidarity Forever." Steps quickened as they moved across Seventh Avenue. The crowds were thick. From high in a fifth story window a middle-aged woman was leaning out and waving her hands and shouting something down. "Peace," they could hear above the noise. "Peace." Hand in hand, mother and son moved toward the Square.

WEATHER

Fair
and
Mild

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MILLIONS IN LAST-MINUTE PLEA FOR MCGEE

She Nearly Starts 'Rape' Lynching-- Fined \$13

ATLANTA, May 7.—This is a story of how Negroes are framed for "rape" in the South. Only this one didn't quite come off because the alleged white "victim" had a last-minute change of mind.

But until a 16-year-old Atlanta housewife decided to change her story, police cars were roaring through part of Atlanta's ghetto terrorizing the Negro community, and even the Fulton County bloodhounds were ordered out.

The manhunt started, according to a report in the Atlanta Constitution of May 1, when police cars answered a call to a vacant lot. They said they found a "semi-conscious" girl who charged that she was raped by two Negro men.

The woman, as she was being taken to a hospital, wove a story down to the finest details. She "described" how she was dragged through the street by two Negro GIs and even described details of their clothing.

Part of her tale appeared contradictory and a detective pressed for more coherence in her story.

Suddenly the "victim" stopped telling her story, paused and blithely added:

"Oh well, I'd had an argument with my husband and decided to leave home. Then I got to thinking . . . just forget it."

P.S.—The "punishment" for the white woman, whose name was not revealed in the Atlanta Constitution story, amounted to loss of a \$13 bond which she had to put up after she was charged with "disorderly conduct."

Take New Appeal to Court

Truman, Dixiecrat Governor Silent

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Ralph Coe, CRC attorney, today received a late afternoon appointment to see Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, in regard to a plea for a stay for Willie McGee.

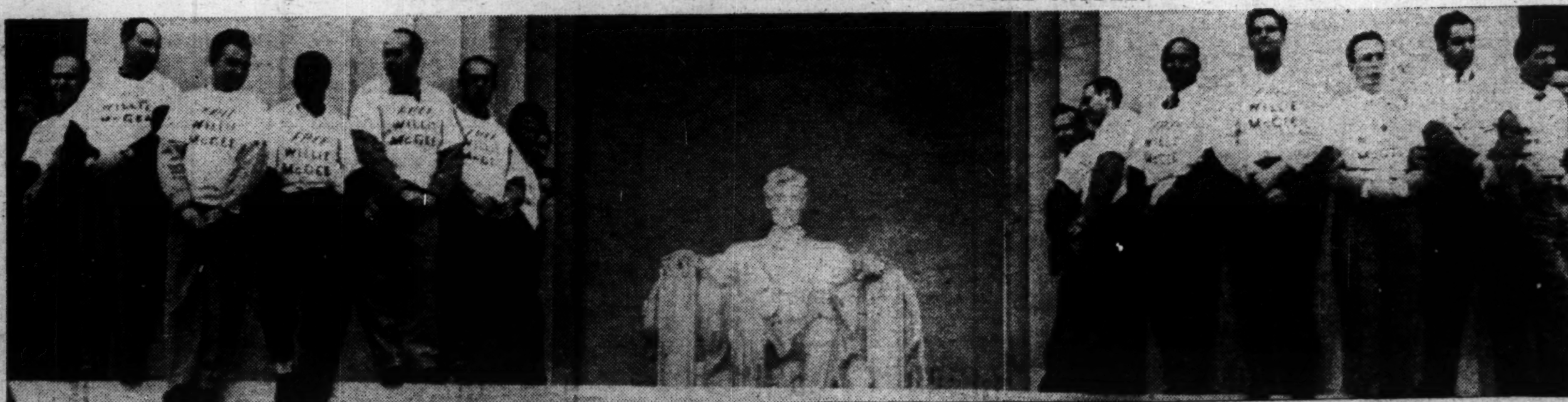
With only a few hours remaining until the scheduled execution of Willie McGee in Laurel, Miss., Negro victim of a framed-up "rape" charge, last-minute pleas kept mounting from all sections of the country and many parts of the world to save his life. At the same time a new appeal was taken to the federal court at Jackson, Miss., to halt the legal lynching of the 39-year-old father of four. Picket lines, mass vigils, petitions and telegrams to President Truman and Gov. Fielding Wright, of Mississippi, were reported in dozens of areas throughout the nation. McGee's case has been a world-wide issue since 1945, when he was first convicted by an all-white jury in a lynch atmosphere, after Mrs. Troy Hawkins of Laurel claimed he raped her. McGee has had three trials, all resulting in convictions. Three times the U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review

(Continued on Page 9)

Irish, French Join Appeal

—See Page 3

'LINCOLN FREED THE SLAVES. TRUMAN FREE MCGEE!'



WORLD WAR II veterans chain themselves to pillars of Lincoln's monument in Washington to demand freedom of framed Negro veteran

who was scheduled to die after midnight yesterday. Action, which took place Sunday, was led by a group of trade unionists,

Airforce Chief Boasts U. S. Can A-Bomb Soviet Union

Maj. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, Air Force Chief of Operations, boasts that U. S. planes carrying the A-bomb could attack Russia now and 90 percent of the bombers would get through to vital targets, an article in the current Look Magazine revealed yesterday. The magazine quoted Gen. Ramey as saying the United States could attack Russia

Pittsburgh DA Under Fire for Untried Cases

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—District Attorney William S. Rahauser is letting notorious murders to go unsolved, and hundreds of gamblers and other underworld criminals to go untried, while his staff gives its time to framing three Communists. The backlog of untried criminal cases in Rahauser's office has already passed the 1,700 mark.

The three Communists, whom the D.A. is railroading while criminals get off are Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen. They are accused of "sedition."

The D. A. rushed them to trial on Jan. 2, less than two and a half months after they were indicted. The D. A. had originally said he would give them the usual six months to prepare their defense.

The "sedition" trial has now entered its fifth month, with the prosecution's stoop pigeons still spinning their lies. The trial was in temporary recess yesterday because the jury forewoman was ill.

Rahauser's frame-up proceedings have already broken all Pittsburgh time records. The delay is due to the prosecutors, not to the defense, which has not yet had its day in court. The prosecutors kept one witness on the stand for two and a half months, a world record. The long-winded witness was Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who got part of his legal training in one of Mussolini's law schools. He defined "sedition" as the sale of Marxist books and opposition to the war in Korea.

Meanwhile the D. A.'s laxity towards criminals has become a community scandal.

from 10 different directions, launching the bombers from "a multitude of airfields" which ring the Soviet Union.

"Even if by some military miracle all these bases in Germany, England, Spain and North Africa should be denied us, the U.S. Air Force still could deliver the A-bomb on Russia from air bases in the continental United States," it said.

The magazine said Russia "is frantically preparing defenses" against the possibility of such an attack.

"His estimate is based on matters as they now stand. Two or three or five years from now the story may be different," the article said.

"In spite of all the scare stories about the vulnerability of American cities, the fact remains that we can hit Russia easier than he can hit us."

Truman Talk Silent On Peace for Korea

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Truman today made it clear he was not thinking of peace in Korea, but of how to continue the war. In a speech to the Civil Defense Con-

ference here today, Truman indicated his differences with Gen. Douglas MacArthur involved not the question of war or peace but rather whether such a war should begin in Asia or Europe.

The President implied that he considered Europe the more advantageous. He said that if the U. S. were to follow MacArthur's plans in Asia, it would have to "go it alone" because "European allies" reject those plans.

"We cannot do it alone in Asia and go it in company in Europe," said Truman.

In order to inject a hysterical note, Truman opened his speech with a warning if war comes "whole cities" in the U. S. would be casualties from atomic bombs.

"Cleveland or Chicago, Seattle or New York, or any of our other great cities might be destroyed," he said.

The best defense against the atom bomb, he admitted, was to maintain world peace and he insisted that this was his object. But his defense of his war drive in Korea made a mockery of this claim.

U.S. Planes, Troops Occupy Iceland As Base for War

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 7.—Fifteen United States Air Force Skymaster planes landed in Iceland today with American troops. They are the first contingent of an occupation force of Americans sent under a U. S.-Iceland agreement signed Saturday, it was disclosed.

The Americans are under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward J. McGaw. McGaw, it was made known, had been hand-picking and training his men since last November in expectation of the new agreement.

McGaw's Iceland command falls under the jurisdiction of Adm. William M. Fechteler, who commands the United States Atlantic Fleet, and is to command the North Atlantic regional group of the Atlantic imperialist war pact.

The troops are part of the forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the North Atlantic treaty organization.

The arrival of the troops now gives Eisenhower a line of war bases extending from Iceland, just below the Arctic circle, to North Africa.

It was only reluctantly, and under pressure that the government of this little island between Greenland and the British Isles consented to the occupation by American forces.

Iceland wants no part of war, cold or hot. As soon as World War II ended, Iceland started trying to get the American troops out. The U. S., in turn, tried to pressure the government to permit it to keep military bases under long-term leases.

Marshall Bares Truman Sought to Spread War

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Both President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson wanted to permit U. S. planes to carry the fight into Chinese territory, but other governments participating in the Korean invasion vetoed the idea. This was disclosed today by George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, in his testimony before the Senate Armed Services-Foreign Relations committee hearing.

Gen. Marshall's disclosure made it clear that Truman's basic strategy was to extend the war, despite the attack on MacArthur's more frenzied plans which took up most of Marshall's testimony.

After asserting that it was "very distressing" to appear in almost direct opposition to his "brother army officer," Marshall continued:

"Gen. MacArthur would have us, on our own initiative, carry the conflict beyond Korea against the mainland of Communist China, both from the sea and from the air."

"He would have us accept the risk involved not only in an extension of war with Red China, but in an all-out war with the Soviet Union."

"He would have us do this even

at the expense of losing our allies and wrecking the coalition of 'free peoples' throughout the world."

Marshall was obviously pointing out that MacArthur's policy was premature, but that it did not differ in its aim from Truman's war policy.

Marshall said MacArthur was relieved of his commands when it "became apparent" he had "grown so far out of sympathy with the established policies of the United States" that he no longer could be permitted to stay.

He made clear that the crowning blow was MacArthur's "wholly unprecedented" action in "publicly expressing his displeasure at, and his disagreement with, the foreign and military policy of the United States."

In July or August, Marshall

pointed out, MacArthur opposed Chiang Kai-shek's offer of 33,000 troops to fight in Korea because of "their ineffectiveness and lack of logistic support," but in November, MacArthur recommended that 50,000 to 60,000 such troops be used.

Marshall said MacArthur was given authority to launch air and sea attacks against China if the Chinese attack outside Korea—and the order, he added, still is in effect.

Marshall also disclosed that preparations have been made for imposing a naval blockade on China "if conditions warrant." He added that a training-arms aid program has been put into effect for Chiang's troops on Taiwan (Formosa).

MEBA Frisco Local Rejects Screen Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Despite a three-month campaign by officials of Local 97, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, a membership meeting of the union rejected a resolution that called for expulsion of members screened by the Coast Guard as "security risks."

The vote, 59 to 37, came after a sharp floor debate, during which the backers of "Tiny" Ferron, the assistant business agent, tried to develop hysteria over Korea. Rank and filers hit back, however, stressing the CIO union's traditional spirit of solidarity with all singled out for attack.

Ferron told members here that the union's attorney, Lee Pressman, had been active in the move for expulsion of anyone screened by the Coast Guard.

New York's Local 33 of the MEBA earlier took a similar stand on the screening issue, and pledged to fight against efforts to victimize its members.

A recent membership meeting of Local 33 voted 64 to 48 for a resolution criticizing national president Herbert Daggett of the MEBA for his refusal to publish a member's letter in the official organ calling for a strike vote to back the union's June 15 contract demands. Daggett ruled out the letter on the ground that it "contradicted" the policy of the unions. Local 33 members insisted he has no right to exclude an opposition viewpoint.

Negotiations with the East Coast shipowners are scheduled to begin in New York Thursday on the union's demand for a 40-hour week, a 25 percent raise, a union hiring hall and overtime while ships work cargo in port.

Vets to Hold V-E Memorial Tonight

V-E Day memorial services will be held today (Tuesday) at 5:30 p.m. at the Eternal Light of Madison Square Park, Fifth Avenue and 24 Street, under the auspices of the New York Veterans for Peace, it was announced yesterday.

Peking Radio Announces Broadcasts by U. S. POWs

By Alan Winnington
London Daily Worker Correspondent

PEKING, May 7.—The following news broadcasts by U. S. prisoners of war over Radio Peking to the United States were announced:

For Monday, May 7, the following were scheduled: Corp. Lester Bishop, Watertown, N. Y.; Willis Nicholls, 621 Fifth St., Oneila, N. Y. and Corp. Rosecoe Perry, 1015 East Seventh St., Columbus, Ga.

Tuesday, May 8: Pvt. Elliott Sortillo, 5719 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia; Sgt. James Armour, 1661 South 54 St., Tacoma, Wash. and Sgt. Roy Johnson Ra 16285687 (no address given.)

Wednesday, May 9, Corp. Jacques Jeffords, General Delivery, Mullen, Neb.

Thursday, May 10, there will be broadcasts by Serg. Preston Richie, 341 Dartmouth St., San Antonio 7, Texas; Sgt. Harold Hood, 1944 South Tacoma Ave., Tacoma; Sgt. Robert Jackson, 39476 Prestiso St., Mount Clemens, Michigan and Pvt. C. Lex, 319 West Priscilla St., Allentown, Pa.

Friday, May 11: Lt. John Baston, 236 Maple St., Clarksdale, Miss.; Capt. Frederick Smith, Route Six, Box 486, Watsonville, Cal.; and Corpl. Lawrence Hobbs, 1540 Rio Grande St., Eagle Pass, Texas.

Saturday, May 12: Lt. Robert Saksa, 211 South Fifth St., DeKalb, Ill.; Maj. F. McAbee, 587 Union Ave., Framingham, Mass.; Lt. S. Foss, 818 East Las Animas St., Colorado Springs and Lt. Walter Mayor, 81 Winsor Ave., Watertown 72 Massachusetts.

'Worker' to Begin Shop Correspondence Page May 27

Starting with the Sunday Worker of May 27 we will begin a weekly magazine page of correspondence from the shops, mines and other places of work. The deadline for shop letters for that issue is May 14.

We invite our readers to take up pen and paper and take full advantage of the opportunity to voice their shop and union problems, views, experiences, suggestions so that the page would be a real reflection of the life on the job and working class community.

Please keep your contributions down to 300-400 words. Address Shop Correspondence Editor, The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York, N. Y.

Marcantonio Protests Fake FBI Memo on CP

By Harry Raymond

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Vito Marcantonio today objected to the "ham sandwich" thinking which he said Government attorney William Paisley was injecting into the McCarran Act hearings aimed at outlawing the Communist Party.

The objection of Marcantonio, attorney for the Communist Party, was voiced when Paisley sought to refresh the memory of Benjamin Gitlow, the Government's professional \$25 a day witness, concerning alleged CP activities 24 years ago, with an FBI memorandum which Gitlow admitted he never saw until it was produced in the hearing room.

Gitlow said he had dictated a memorandum to an FBI agent in 1941 dealing with organization of a delegation of trade union members to visit the Soviet Union. But, he said, the draft of the dictation was never shown to him by the FBI.

John Abt, another attorney for the CP, objected to using such a document to refresh the witness' memory.

Judge Medina said a witness can refresh his memory from a ham sandwich. Paisley told the three-member Subversive Activities Control Board. He was referring to a ruling by Medina in the 1949 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders.

Marcantonio arose quickly and objected to following the Medina technique, which, he said, had "no place in a democracy."

"I am sure the panel is not going to follow this kind of ham sandwich thinking," Marcantonio declared.

LETS DOCUMENT IT

Panel chairman Charles N. LaFollette, who is conducting the "built-in verdict hearing," permitted the FBI fingerman to peek at the dubious document.

Gitlow proceeded to "remember" the perfectly normal and legal trip of the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union.

This, and the fact that the CP in 1928 opposed U. S. intervention in Nicaragua was accepted by the McCarran Board panel as "evidence" that the CP is a "subversive" organization "substantially dominated and controlled by the Government and Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Today's session marked the opening of the third week of the hearing.

The unconstitutional McCarran Act, under which the hearing panel operates, has the tailor-made verdict of "guilty" already written.

One legal observer this morning characterized the proceedings as a

"lame excuse for due process," a "miserable fake and fraud."

Gitlow identified a series of documents as copies of 1927-1928 CP executive committee meetings. They were received as "evidence," despite the fact that no substantiating testimony was offered to prove their authenticity.

'EXPERT' KNOWLEDGE

At one point, LaFollette said: "I see the IWW is mentioned here. What is that?"

Gitlow replied quickly: "The International Workers of the World."

Actually the initials IWW stand for the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Do they still exist?" asked LaFollette.

"Yes, in a small group," Gitlow replied.

The hearing panel then proceeded to accept as "evidence" against the Party Gitlow's testimony that the CP in 1928 supported a bazaar to raise money to aid the fight of the left wing in the needle trades unions.

"Raising money at a bazaar for needle trades workers surely has no bearing on the issues of this case," objected attorney Abt.

"Objection overruled," droned

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French Protests on McGee Frame-Up Pile Up in U.S. Embassy

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS, May 7.—A powerful campaign to save the life of Willie McGee is taking hold throughout France as the execution deadline approaches. Letters of protest are piling in on the American Embassy here, as anti-Communist papers like *Combat* have taken up the campaign which *L'Humanite*, the French Communist daily, is sparking consistently.

Within the last week protests have come from 600 teachers of Le Havre, organized by their independent union, and likewise from the regional committee of the Teachers Federation in the southern French town of Roanne.

At Vitry, near Paris, the workers of the Actel factory have urged President Truman to pardon McGee.

One hundred and eighty news-writers and technicians of the nationalized French radio expressed the same demand a week before.

After the shock of the execution of the Martinsville Martyrs, which sent a tremor of disgust for American ruling class racism throughout Europe, the impending murder of McGee has taken on a special meaning here.

It is looked upon as not just another case of white supremacist

Irish Arts Leaders Urge Clemency for Willie McGee

DUBLIN, May 7.—Men and women prominent in art and literature in Ireland have signed an appeal, which has been forwarded to President Truman, requesting clemency for Willie McGee.

Among those who signed the appeal were: Bridget Dunleavy, president of the Royal Irish Academy; John Keating, R. H. A., artist; Austin Clarke, poet and critic, member of the Irish Academy of Letters; Rosamund Jacob, writer, executive member, Irish Peace Campaign.

hypocrisy and outrage, but as a sort of "last straw"—a definite example of why American capitalism is so hateful to Europe, and what's in store for other peoples if the American imperialist system succeeds in the war plans.

This feeling is so strong that anti-Communist daily papers, such as

Combat—which support State Department policy—are devoting columns to protests directed at President Truman.

The *Combat* line urges that Truman "erase" what is pictured as a regrettable stain on the otherwise pure and happy portrait of "American leadership."

Nevertheless, the scope of the sentiment against racism is indicated by the kinds of letters and protests in response to *Combat's* appeal. One comes from the secretary general of an independent union of editorial workers; another from 96 students of the young women's junior college in Paris; a third from a group of artists; a fourth from a dozen people in a hospital of the Paris suburb of Garches; and three or four more from a biologist, a chemistry student, a writer and a French Protestant minister.

L'Observateur, an independent non-Communist weekly edited by Claude Bourdet, devotes an article this week to the McGee case.

Even the Socialist Party has been compelled to call mass meetings here—announced in posters on the city walls—to express anxiety over the bad reputation which the United States will get if President Truman does not act.

L'Humanite, in one of its daily boxes on the McGee case, notes the irony of the fact that May 8—when Europe will be celebrating victory over Nazi racism—is scheduled to be the date of another triumph for American racism.



PICKETS walk in front of Lincoln memorial as other veterans stay chained to the pillars. Demonstration drew friendly greetings from visitors to monument.

Birmingham Racists Burn Two Homes Owned by Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7.—Two Negro homes bombed during a recent outbreak of KKK violence were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Investigators were not able to determine immediately whether the dwellings were occupied by Negroes but police admitted the blazes marked a new outburst of violence aimed at driving away Negro residents in the neighborhood where white and Negro residences join.

The homes, both damaged by dynamitings in 1949, were among the six dwellings bombed since 1947 by racists.

At the time of the bombings one house, a six-room cottage, was owned and occupied by the Rev. E. B. Deyampert. The other, a pre-Civil War mansion, was occupied by the Rev. Milton Curry, Jr. Both moved away after the bombings.

Judge Refuses to Bar Three Trenton Case 'Statements'

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, May 7.—Judge Ralph J. Smalley, in a series of rulings against the Trenton Six defendants today, refused to strike from evidence the so-called "confessions" of Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest and Collis English. Arguments on the motion, made by attorneys Raymond Pace Alexander and Frank S. Katzenbach were based on the testimony of a state witness that defendants could not have signed the "statements" voluntarily.

Previously, Judge Smalley had thrown out similar "statements" by John McKenzie and James Thorpe. Horace Wilson, a sixth defendant, did not sign a "state-

ment." The "statements" in evidence incriminate the men in the Jan. 27, 1948, slaying of William Horner, a 72-year-old store keeper. The men are on trial for a third time charged with murder and faced with the possibility of a death sentence.

Judge Smalley also denied a motion to strike from the record 12 words which represent the only barrier between James Thorpe and John McKenzie and their freedom. The words were contained in police testimony which quoted McKenzie as saying, "I was the look-out man." Thorpe is said to have told

Razor Strikers Fill Hall With Songs

By Mel Fiske

It seemed strange to hear a chorus of song come from the old bank building. No one ever sings in a bank.

But the building was now headquarters for Local 475 of the United Electrical Workers. It was crowded with strikers from the American Safety Razor Co. and

it was their voices that roared out into Montague St., in the heart of Brooklyn's Borough Hall area.

"When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," they sang. The sweet high lilt of several women singers carried above the chorus, above the strong notes beat out on the piano by a white-haired, wrinkled ASR worker.

George Gerber, a 70-year-old guard at the ASR plant, pounded the piano oblivious to the jovial bickering of a group of card players behind him, or the group of women serving coffee and sinkers in the rear of the crowded union hall.

As workers, just off the ASR picket line a few blocks away,

stepped into the union hall, a member of the food committee shoved sugared doughnuts into their hands. Behind a long table, two other members of the committee poured coffee into a paper cup. Two other women handed out the sugar and a wooden spoon.

Several hundred strikers sat on

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(Continued on Page 9)

Robeson Gets Big Welcome in Phila.

By Augusta Strong

PHILADELPHIA, May 7. — The wide popularity of Paul Robeson as an artist and a leader of the people was demonstrated again here when the famous singer was recalled to the city for a concert sponsored by a local church committee, just two months after his last appearance here at a Negro History Week rally.

The concert, held in the Rising Sun Baptist Church, situated in the heart of Philadelphia's waterfront area, a Negro and white working class community, was attended by almost 1,000 people, many of whom had never heard Robeson before.

There was none of the formal concert-going atmosphere, as Robeson was introduced by Deacon James E. Fitten of the Rising Sun Church to sing a program of songs that included a large number of church favorites such as "Balm in Gilead"; a group of Negro spirituals; "No More Auction Block for Me"; and folk songs of other nations.

'PROUD AND THRILLED'

The Rev. A. C. Whitaker, youthful pastor of the church which sponsored the concert, remarked that he was "proud and thrilled" to bring Robeson to the community. This feeling was obviously shared by other members of the audience, whose applause for the singer was warm and enthusiastic.

"The people are here because they love Paul Robeson and love what he stands for," was the comment of Mrs. Catherine McCabe, secretary of Freedom Associates, local organization which assisted in arranging the concert.

Mrs. McCabe's remark was made in answer to a police detective who had stationed himself in the church before the concert and when asked why he was there had snarled, "Paul Robeson's name is poison."

Evidently everybody else thought otherwise. Prior to the

concert, police officials had applied pressure to have the concert suppressed. In several instances, local artists who had been scheduled to appear on the program, and who had eagerly welcomed the opportunity to share the platform with Robeson, were forced to withdraw after being bluntly told by their sponsors that their careers would be "finished" if they performed at a Robeson concert.

Despite police and FBI intimidation, however, a number of Philadelphia musicians refused to be frightened into silence.

Mrs. Sheila Francis, contralto soloist with the Tindley Temple church choir, sang a group of songs that included "Bless this House," "City Called Heaven," and several ballads.

Wilbert McCabe, Jr., nine year old pianist, was warmly applauded for a number of selections played with great poise, though the young musician had been called upon only at the last moment when the older artists had announced their withdrawal.

Kenneth Goodman, organist and conductor of the Tindley Temple Choir, assisted in arranging the concert program.

Others who helped in arranging the concert were Mrs. Rosa Lee Drayton, and Deacons Brown and Wilkins of Rising Sun Baptist Church, and members of Freedom Associates, of which John S. Pitts is chairman.

The success of the concert both artistically and as an indication of popular admiration for Robeson's contribution to the struggle for Negro freedom, have already led to demands for another appearance in this city.

Auto Workers Push Fight on Layoffs

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 7.—Some auto workers are not standing by and allowing themselves to be ordered out of the shops on the phony grounds of "shortages of materials." At Briggs Connor plant recently, in the Trim Department 397, the workers learned that

work was to be cut to three days. A slowdown hit the line, with the workers letting the company's eavesdroppers know that when the five-day week was guaranteed the production would go back to normal. The workers won, and five days a week is the setup.

During a recent layoff, with the Budd strike given as the alleged reason, some 80 Dodge workers crowded into the office of Art Grudzen, president of Dodge UAW Local 3, demanding that the company be asked to give them make-up time for their lost wages and that layoffs follow straight seniority rules.

Under the present five-year contract signed between UAW president Walter Reuther and Chrysler the company can ignore seniority rights for seven days.

Delwin Craig, president of Hudson Local 154, reported that recent layoffs affected 10,000 workers.

Now Hudson has officially cut back production 18 percent. The company has stockpiled cars, and one of its dealers, "Wild Bill" Kessler, on Cass Avenue recently offered \$50 worth of free groceries to anyone buying a Hudson.

In Flint, Chevrolet has been ordering short work weeks. No lead to the workers from the new anti-Reuther leadership has yet been forthcoming as to how to tackle this issue.

Kaiser-Frazer last Friday night laid off 6,500. This is in addition to 3,000 two weeks ago.

At the Chrysler plant in Los Angeles the workers won concessions after they laid down their tools and marched to the plant manager's office to protest the short work weeks. The company guaranteed a full work week of 40 hours for the next two weeks and promised no reprisals for the demonstration.

Dies in Firetrap With Her Three Grandchildren

DETROIT, May 7.—There can be laid at the door of City Hall politicians like Mayor Albert Cobo and his nine cohorts of the City Council the blame for the death of three small Negro children and their grandmother in an apartment building, that has been termed a health menace and firetrap, Frank Culver, 3, Early, Jr., 4 and Florence 6, were burned to death in fire at this building, 4264 Orleans Street.

Three years ago, William Burton, owner of this firetrap was fined \$300 for cramming 11 families in one of his buildings into space barely sufficient for six. He has been accused repeatedly of rent gouging and safety code violations.

Not a single new public housing project has been approved since Cobo became Mayor. Every effort to build badly needed housing on vacant land was bitterly by Cobo and the real estate gangs.

Radio Writers Hit Witchhunt by Un-Americans

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Members of the Radio Writers Guild, western division in Hollywood, have reaffirmed a position of strong opposition to the witch-hunting tactics of the House un-American committee.

"Our attitude remain the same as it was in 1947," said a release by the radio writers.

"It is the guild's established policy to oppose all forms of blacklisting and discrimination against writers because of alleged political beliefs."

"We affirm the traditional right of the writer to be judged by his work alone. The form of censorship in which the individual himself is declared suspect without the necessity of impugning his work in detail is fiercely unfair, basically undemocratic and deeply un-American," the statement concluded.

Ford Workers Launch Drive on Gordy Frameup

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 7.—Motor Building Ford workers have sent out to all sections of organized labor here an appeal to join with them in winning freedom for their fellow worker, Charles M. Gordy, Sr., now being tried for "murder" because he defended his home and family from illegal arrest and police brutality. Gordy work at the Ford Rouge Motor Building.

The Ford workers' appeal, passed by a membership meeting said: "In calling for full support to brother Gordy, we are reaffirming our belief in the sanctity of the home, and the provisions of the U. S. Constitution against unlawful search and seizure."

"We are condemning the illegal Detroit police Department practice of entering homes, and arresting without warrants in direct violation of proscribed Constitutional procedure. We are registering our opposition to police brutality and continuous discriminatory police actions against our Negro brothers. The Motor Building workers

urged all workers to attend the sessions in Recorder's Court of Judge Joseph Gillis. They asked that letters be sent to Wayne County Prosecutor Gerald O'Brien on the Gordy case, and that personal messages be sent to Charles M. Gordy, Sr., c/o Wayne County Jail.

The Motor Building workers also called on Ford workers in all the buildings of the Rouge to visit Brother Gordy as they themselves had done.

An official Gordy Defense Committee has been set up and will report on the trial.

The Gordy trial is proceeding with the court room filled by Negro and white workers.

Gordy is charged with killing a policeman on Nov. 19, 1950. Two policemen came to the house at 1011 Alger St., broke in without a warrant, pushed into his son's bedroom with a gun and led him out without time for Charles Gordy, Jr. to get dressed.

Young Gordy was manhandled, according to reports, as he was led from the house. His father remonstrated with police.

The son had been arrested that morning for not having his car registration with him. His father had gotten him out on a \$50 bond.

Harold Bledsoe, defense attorney for Gordy, Sr., in his opening address to the jury, charged that one of the policemen, Morgan, fired at Gordy, Sr., who returned the fire, killing one officer and wounding another.



NEGRO WINS LOS ANGELES CIO COUNCIL POST

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—E. J. Franklin, fulltime director of the UAW fair employment practices department on the West Coast, last week became the first Negro elected to a top office in the Los Angeles CIO council.

Franklin, in the only major contest in an otherwise dull election, won by 3 to 1 over another Negro unionist, Carl Wofford for council vice-president. Both are members of Local 887, UAW's huge North American Aircraft local.

Franklin was part of the so-called Bob Clark-Cy O'Halloran-Blackie Lunceford slate which was opposed in the instance of the vice presidency and for a number of seats on the executive board by a bob-tailed slate sponsored by outgoing council President Clarence Stinson and Stinson's minority faction in the United Auto Workers.

Robert (Bob) Clark, assistant district organizer of the United Steel Workers was elected president without opposition. Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford received an

other term as council secretary-treasurer without opposition.

Only other place in which a brisk contest developed was for one seat on the executive board. The Clark-O'Halloran-Lunceford slate contained the name of Walker McLogan, Trotskyite auto worker from Local 809, for the board.

Many delegates who in other respects followed the straight "majority party" ticket, gagged at McLogan, and a movement was started to substitute "Tex" Kilough, veteran auto worker from Ford Long Beach Local 809 who ran out but it was close.

4 Philly Cops Suspended For Forcing 'Confession'

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Suspension from duty. That is the only punishment meted out to Assistant Superintendent of Police George F. Richardson, Detective Captain James A. Kelly and four other veteran detectives for their frameup of a New York restaur

history of the Philadelphia Police Department.

In February, 1939, Philadelphia detectives killed a holdup man named Four-gun Jack Howard, with whom Sheeler's sister had been on close terms. Police arrested all who visited his sister, then a patient in a hospital, and Sheeler was in the dragnet collection.

After 40 days incommunicado in a City Hall police cell, and "questioning" with blackjacks, Sheeler found it reasonable to "confess"

that Howard had killed Morrow, and he had been there to watch.

Sheeler's wife died in Kings County hospital in January, 1949.

Louis B. Schwartz, a law professor at the University of Pennsylvania, dug up the facts to show Sheeler's innocence.

Sheeler said he hopes to get into crime preventive work. While in prison he kept up his morale, courage and hope by reading "Tolstoy, and Henry, George and Dreiser, Jack London, Sinclair Lewis and Dumas."

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